

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.88

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 18 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 86 90

June 18 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 85 67

2019 日六初月五

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

五中曆 號八十月六年五 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

GERMANS THROW TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SHELLS.

British Workers Organised.

TURKS DISMAYED BY HEAVY LOSSES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CHAOS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens travellers from Constantinople relate that the Turks are filled with consternation at the losses amounting to 120,000 in Gallipoli, and it is realised that if this continues at the same rate, resistance will soon have collapsed.

The influential pashas are disillusioned, but are powerless, as all the diplomats of the state are controlled by Germans and the Sultan is a mere figurehead, content merely to live, incapable of any thought for the state.

According to latest reports the anti German feeling in Constantinople is increasing, and high German officers have been shot while motoring.

TURKISH ATTACKS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

June 17, 3.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that at the Dardanelles last night a party of the enemy led by a German officer made a gallant attack on trenches held by a British Brigade. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet but the majority were killed before reaching the trenches, including the officer.

The Turks also attacked the trenches we captured on June 12. The attack was preceded by strong bombing parties.

We were forced back thirty yards until daylight when the vacated trench was enfiladed by our machine guns. The Dublin Fusiliers attacked with the bayonet and recaptured it. They found two hundred dead Turks in the trench.

Our casualties were very slight.

THE NATION AT WAR WORK.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George states that the Labour Bill, mentioned by Reuter on June 16 gives extensive compulsory powers over employers and workmen. The latter can be moved wherever their services are required.

Trades Unions will arrange transfers where possible. It is understood that the Government is considering the formation of a national register of men in the United Kingdom with a view to organising all classes for war work.

"OUT TO KILL GERMANS."

June 17, 1.00 p.m.
The Times military correspondent, reviewing the situation resulting from the Austro-German thrust in Galicia, points out that not one fifth of Russia's available forces have yet taken the field. "We must not allow ourselves," he continues, "to be impressed by Russian retreats or failures to break the enemy's lines elsewhere. We are out to kill Germans and so long as German casualties continue at the rate of 10,000 per day we are doing work which is rendering inevitable the ultimate victory."

ANCIENT HEADPIECES COPIED.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.
The French authorities are supplying their troops with light steel helmets, recalling an ancient headpiece, in order to protect the men from spent fragments of shells and bullets.

10-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SHELLS FIRED IN A BRIEF TIME.

June 17, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the battle in Galicia, especially on the San, is increasing in fierceness. A communique says: The enemy is continually putting fresh forces in the fight, but along the Dniester the battle continues to our advantage. We captured more prisoners, four guns and six machine guns. On the other fronts the Russians have gained notable successes, the fighting in the Baltic favouring the Russians, the cavalry pursuing and sabring the Germans. The enemy on the Middle Nieman in two days have suffered heavy losses in fruitless attempts to assume the offensive. The Germans opened another bombardment at Osowitz but by two o'clock in the morning the fortresses guns got the upper hand.

Further south the Germans opened an intense bombardment of the village of Jednorozetz, throwing tens of thousands of shells in a brief time. They attempted assaults, but only occupied a portion of a completely destroyed trench of one regiment. We recaptured all our trenches north of Pizzenyz.

[In the event of telegram arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

ADMISSIONS OF REVERSES.

June 18, 10.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Berlin communique states important battles both in France and Russia, and British attacks in strong force northward of Ypres and also La Bassée. The communique admits a reverse at Ypres, but says that the battle continues.

The British attack near La Bassée was made by four Divisions against the Westphalians, who were reinforced by the Prussian Guard.

Fighting is also proceeding between the Oise and the Aisne, and the report says that the French attempted to break through the Vosges in the valleys of the Fecht and Lach.

Fighting continues north west of Metzeral, and the communique claims in Baltic, in Galicia, some progress westward of Lemberg, but admits Russian successes between the Dniester Marshes and Znamno.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

LOCAL BRITISH SUCCESSES.

June 16, 10.00 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says:— We captured last evening the German front line of trenches eastward of Festubert, along a mile front, but failed to hold them during the night against a strong counter-attack.

We attacked early to-day the enemy's positions northward of Hooge, and occupied the whole first line of a thousand yards and also part of the second line. We passed 157 prisoners to the rear by noon.

A German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

THE GERMAN ARMY FACING RUSSIA.

June 16, 11.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd military critics estimate the German forces operating on the Eastern front to total forty-five Army Corps, as well as twenty-six Austrian Army Corps. Fifteen German Army Corps are engaged in the operations against Lemberg, and seven in the operations in the Baltic provinces.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that General Mackensen has telegraphed the Kaiser to the effect that he will recapture Lemberg before July 1.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LARGE HAUL OF GERMAN STORES.

June 17, 2.50 a.m.
A French communique confirms the report of Field-Marshal Sir John French, and adds: We have gained ground in Arras, notably next to Lorette and Souchez, and also at the Labyrinth, capturing prisoners and several mitrailleuses.

We have progressed on the Upper Fecht, capturing at Braunkopf 340 prisoners and a vast quantity of stores, rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition.

Rheims has been again bombarded, particularly the Cathedral.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TRADES UNIONS AMENABLE.

June 17, 2.50 a.m.
A conference of Trade Union representatives pledged themselves to support Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for transferring men from commercial work to the munitions factories. They also decided to do everything to prevent disputes throughout the country.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ITALIANS CONSOLIDATE THEIR FRONT.

June 17, 6.30 a.m.
An Italian communique reports successful operations along the whole front, including Trentino and Isonzo, where the Italians have consolidated their gains.

Mountaineers scaled the rocks at Monte Nero in the night, and rushed the Austrian positions at dawn, capturing 300 prisoners.

WELL CONSTRUCTED AUSTRIAN TRENCHES.

June 16, 10.00 p.m.
Reconnaissance have been made with a view to discovering the quality of the Isonzo defences. The trenches consist sometimes of several lines constructed of masonry and concrete, strengthened with metal plates and entanglements. Batteries are frequently found in observation caves.

The Ital wounded bear evidence of the use of explosive bullets by the enemy.

Heavy rains have modified the heat of the past few days. The health and morale of the troops are excellent.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Austrian General Dankl says that at present no great blows are possible against Italy. "We must have patience," he said.

WAR PROFITS TO BE TAXED.

June 18, 10.00 p.m.
In the House of Commons the Hon. E. S. Montagu indicated that the Government would find some means of taxing war profits. It was something repugnant, that there should be individual firms who were making more than they did in 1914 without any special taxation, and when everybody was asked to make sacrifices.

TERRITORIAL ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

June 16, 7.45 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Lord Islington, announced it had been decided to increase the daily ration allowance of the Territorials in India, and that the increase would take effect from the date of landing.

ROUMANIA EMBARRASSES TURKEY.

June 16, 10.00 p.m.
The Turks are increasingly embarrassed by Rumania stopping stores, ammunition etc. coming from Austria. The Rumanians, have redoubled their efforts in this direction and have just seized a complete goods train which was en route to Turkey with a double frame-work, investigation revealing concealed shells. All were confiscated.

Among the personal baggage of so-called German diplomatic couriers was found apparatus for dealing with poisonous gas. The Rumanians have seized thirteen such cases within the last few days.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

June 18, 11.15 p.m.
The steamer Strathairn has been sunk by a submarine off Pembrokeshire. The captain and twenty-one of the crew were drowned.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID: CASUALTIES.

June 16, 12.55 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the Zeppelin raid last night were sixteen killed, including a policeman, and forty injured. There was a Zeppelin raid on another part of the North East Coast at 0.06 p.m. which resulted in the killing of five men (civilians), thirteen women and six children, and the wounding of forty.

TELEGRAMS.

H.C. RACING.

NEW OAKS RESULT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received June 17.
The result of the New Oaks, run at Newmarket, is as follows:—
Snow Maiden, 20 to 1. 1.
Bright, 7 to 1. 2.
Silver Tag, 11 to 4. 3.
There were eleven starters, the race being won by four lengths, a head separating second and third.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Battle on the San is said to be increasing in fierceness.

Along the Dniester the battle continues in the Russians' favour.

During the bombardment of the village of Jednorozetz the Germans threw tens of thousands of shells within a brief time.

The result of the New Oaks appears in our issue to-day.

Two Turkish attacks on British trenches in the Dardanelles have been repulsed.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

"STRATEGY OF CAUTION."

Why the German Fleet does not Come out.

Amsterdam, May 7.
In an article in to-day's Berliner Tageblatt, Captain Persius says:—

"The cause of the diminished successes of our submarine weapon is to be sought in the improved defensive measures of the British Fleet. The enemy naturally learns from each loss."

After giving at the British "strategy of caution," he proceeds to point out that for the German Fleet such strategy is a matter of course. "One cannot demand," he says "that our battle fleet which is inferior to the British by more than half, should seek battle on the open sea. It should fight only under favourable conditions, namely, in the neighbourhood of its home base, where the guns of the coast fortifications, besides submarines and mines, can support the attack."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22.
Sale of Land in Caine Road.—
G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—
3 p.m.

Wednesday, June 23.
Charity Polo Match—5.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912,

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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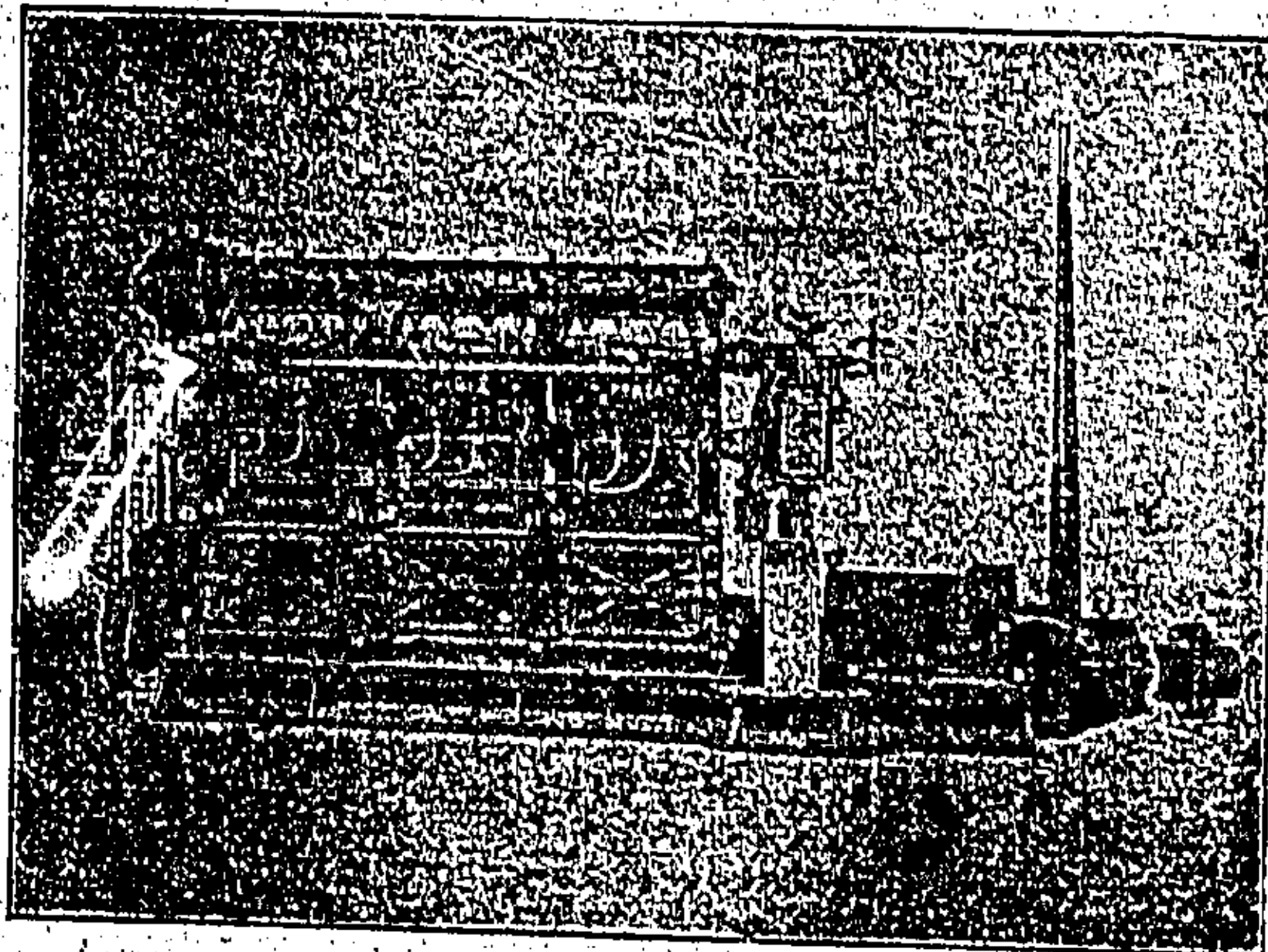
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South China Morning Post.

Fairplay is a Jewel.

It is with a sense of amusement, therefore, that the average man reads of what has happened to the rules and regulations for the punishment of traitors which were recently drafted by the Legislative Bureau in the Secretariat of State. They were brought up for discussion at the Tsanhseng-yuan and promptly rejected because they proposed not only the punishment of traitors, which was proper, but also the punishment of the families and relatives of traitors which was improper in the highest degree. The President, it is said, on being approached, expressed himself as ignorant of the provisions and horrified at them and ordered them to be referred to his councillors for consideration. It is surprising that the President was unaware of the proposals but, at any rate, it is a hopeful sign that he was shocked when he did hear of them. Evidently there is existent in China a spirit of fair-play, and it should be developed as much as possible. And the first indication of development might well be a plain statement of the case of Wang.

Daily Press.

Future of Mongolia.

Russia certainly has no reason to be dissatisfied, for all the privileges and rights she acquired by the Unga Convention are confirmed under the new tri-partite agreement; Mongolia is satisfied with recognition of her autonomy and the right to enter into commercial and industrial agreements with other Powers; while China is gratified that her suzerainty in Outer Mongolia is definitely recognised by the Mongolian Government as well as by Russia. What seems above all to please the Chinese Press is the fact that the Agreement is the spontaneous result of patient discussion and negotiation, and does not, it is claimed, represent concessions wrung from an unwilling Government by a threat of force. In reality, China has had to recognise existing facts by no means to her liking, because she is powerless to alter them; but she is compensated by the acknowledgment of her suzerainty. This, at least "eases face," and will count for much with the Chinese.

China Mail.

Poland and The War.

No nation, we learn from an authoritative source, has gone through more since the war began than Poland, and none, with the exception of Belgium, is more deserving nor more likely to move the world to deep feelings of compassion. Over her wasted land the tide of contending armies ebbs and flows. For more than a century Prussia had been carrying on a systematic Germanisation of the Polish populations under her sway, and continued to crush them down under the customary pretext of "Superior Organisation." Prince von Bismarck's opinion in this respect, carried on this policy of tyranny, as Chancellor of the Empire, with unrelenting energy. In his book, *The German Policy*, after having blamed the Poles for entertaining "the fallacious hope that during the course of European complications the re-establishment of Polish independence might become possible," he says: "Harsh means are unavoidable; they will either increase or lessen in severity according as the Poles strengthen or relax their resistance. It is the duty of Germany as well as their right to keep their national possessions in East Prussia, and if possible to extend them."

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

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Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Toronto Theatre Burnt Down.
A Reuter telegram from Toronto says that the Princess Theatre there was virtually destroyed by fire recently.

London Railway Tunnel Flooded.
Traffic on the Great Northern and Midland Railway, between King's Cross and Farringdon-street had to be entirely suspended recently, owing to the flooding of a tunnel caused by the previous night's heavy storm. Some portions of the track were more than 17 feet deep in water. Pumping operations are in progress, but it is stated that the line is not likely to be used for several days.

Buildings Collapse.
The wall of some tenement buildings collapsed in the Anderson district of Glasgow. The inhabited houses were left with only a portion of the floor remaining. All the occupants had miraculous escapes. Tons of debris fell into the street, and it is feared that some children are buried underneath. Firemen were searching the debris.

"Special" Found Dead on the Line.
A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at an inquest at Chingford, on Mr. George Green, an accountant. The deceased was a sub-inspector of the Woodford Special Constabulary, and the previous morning he was found lying dead on the railway. It was stated that deceased frequently fell asleep in trains and had been carried past his station.

Born in 1815.
Mr. William Farnsworth, of Brewster-street, Maidstone, has completed his hundredth year, having been born at East Peckham on May 7, 1815. He has always taken a keen interest in party politics, and is proud of the fact that he was one Disraeli's supporters at his Parliamentary candidature for the borough in 1837.

Fire Officer Gassed.
Sub-Officer Spensley, attached to the Whitefriars Fire Brigade Station, has died from the effects of nitric acid fumes, and Superintendent Harris and four other firemen are seriously ill from the same cause, as the result of their efforts to deal with an accident which occurred at the premises of Messrs. Samuel Jones, 7, Bridge-well-place. A carboy of nitric acid was being delivered when it was broken, and in consequence of the smoke and fumes the Fire Brigade was summoned. The actual damage done was slight, but the men suffered severely from the effects of the fumes.

The Highest Tribunal.
A woman whose frequent visits to West Ham Police Court led to her being placed under the care of the Lady Protection officer has written several letters to Mr. R. A. Gillespie, assuring him that she has "found grace." Her last communication, however, shows a weakening of her faith. She has been troubled with an abusive neighbour and writes about the fact to the magistrate, concluding her letter as follows:

"If the language had not been so very, very bad I would have been content to leave it to the Almighty, but as things are I am compelled to refer the matter to you."

One Vote Beats Prohibition.
Halifax, N. S., by the narrow margin of one vote—that of the Speaker, cast to decide a tie—prohibition in the city of Halifax was defeated in the house of Assembly.

The entire province of Nova Scotia, with the exception of the city of Halifax, is under provincial prohibition. Mr. Tanner, leader of the opposition, moved that the provincial prohibition law become effective in Halifax after next March, when the present licences will have expired. After a debate of several hours, a vote was taken which stood twelve to twelve.

Dr. Ellis, the Speaker, cast the deciding vote, defeating the measure.

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

The Process of Attrition.

There is need for great coolness and courage at the present juncture, since the war in all theatres is on the point of attaining to a maximum of violence, and very hard blows are about to be interchanged. Our enemies, says the Military Correspondent of the Times, have not less than four million men in the field, and they have reserves numerically adequate to keep their ranks full for many months. We have a superiority of force in the aggregate, and a good chance of securing very soon the assistance of States hitherto neutral, but the superior resources of the Allies have not yet been fully translated into military force, so the fighting must be hard, and the result for a time uncertain.

In Switzerland it is possible to obtain data which are wanting elsewhere, writes a correspondent of the Graphic. The Confederation is the umpire who marks the points scored by the adversaries in the greatest war the world has ever seen. It is therefore of interest to tabulate the figures recorded in Switzerland regarding the forces which Germany can still put in the field. The latest bulletins issued by the German Army fix its monthly losses for the year 1914 at an average of 270,000 men per month. It would seem reasonable to reduce the monthly losses in 1915 by one third, making 180,000 per month, killed, wounded, sick or prisoners. This would give the following figures:—Five months in 1914, 1,350,000; three months in 1915 550,000; total losses, 1,900,000, to be deducted as from April 1st from the total forces of which Germany originally disposed on entering on the war. If under the necessities of the situation the "classes" of 1915 and 1917 are included, and if at the same time one increases the number of elderly men who may be retained with the colours, we reach a total of nine million men, or 13 per cent of the population of Germany. On this basis the calculation of those not available and those available for military service on April 1 gives the following results:—Incapable of military service 10 per cent, 900,000; public services, &c., 500,000; losses during eight months, 1,900,000; total, 3,300,000; total men at disposal of Government, 9,000,000, remainder good for service 5,700,000. There are at the front ready for service 4,000,000, leaving at the disposal of the Government, 1,700,000. If the losses should continue to be, as calculated, this 1,700,000 men available would allow of the present forces in the field being kept on a war footing for seven or eight months longer. After that the diminution could no longer be met.

Relatively, the enemy is in a weaker position than any he has held since his swoop upon Paris was held back; and the advantages since torn from him, advantages of numbers, organization, and equipment, he should never be permitted to regain.

But in the German people as a whole there is as yet discernible no falling off in confidence. They are united as they have not been united since 1871; the possibility of defeat has not yet entered their consciousness; they are spurred on by a consuming hatred of England; the whole nation, civilian and military, combatant and non-combatant, women as well as men, is throwing all its strength of mind and body and character into the fray; and Germany, while fed on many illusions, is also sustained by a strong spirit of endurance and self-sacrifice. There is no reason to anticipate that the Germans, when once the tide has begun to turn against them, will collapse as the Prussians collapsed after Jena. The answer, on the contrary, the war comes to the scion of the Fatherland the more desperate will be their resistance. If the great captains are right who have placed the importance of the national temper far above that of material factors in time of war, then the Germans are by far the strongest Power we have ever encountered. To beat them, we must show the stern endurance, and the energy in making up for initial blunders and initial delays, which have brought us final victory in all our great wars. They will bring us victory in this, the greatest of all; but only if we devote ourselves to it with all our mind and with all our strength.

To this we may add the following by "Eyes-Witness" at British Headquarters:—In the form now assumed by this struggle—war of attrition—the Germans are bound ultimately to lose. And it is a consciousness of this fact that inspires their present policy which is to achieve as early as possible some success of sufficient magnitude to influence neutrals, to discourage the Allies to make them weary of the struggle, and to induce a belief among people ignorant of war that nothing has been gained by the past efforts of the Allies because the Germans have not yet been driven back.

The Poison Gas.

The report furnished to the War Office by Dr. J. S. Haldane on the subject of asphyxiating gases makes it perfectly clear that a very barbarous form of attack had been carefully planned by the enemy. The Germans are a scientific people. These gases were chosen carefully, tested carefully, and their effects determined by means of experiments upon animals. The terrible sufferings inflicted upon our men were fully understood and had been measured beforehand. A very eminent consulting physician described the appearance shortly after the inhalation of the gas as being those of severe asphyxiation. The victims became plum coloured, their faces, ears, hands, and feet, and even their bodies being affected. The eyes were affected in certain instances, but not in others. The soldiers suffered all the agony of being choked; some of them died at once. A terrible scorching of the throat and mouth was experienced, and in one case the tip of the tongue suggested gas.

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grene. It is not to be doubted that chlorine, bromine, or some derivative of these gases was employed. The brass buttons on the uniforms of men exposed to the fumes were attacked by the gas, and tarnished by it. This tarnish is of course, a salt of the metal formed by chemical combination with the gas, and from the salt the nature of the gas can be determined. Other metal objects, like bayonets, were also attacked. The Germans took precautions against the fumes. An observer saw a rubber mask worn by one of the Germans. This mask was in the possession of a Canadian officer. It resembled a diver's head-dress.
A correspondent, whose authority is to be beyond question, and who had seen the men in hospital suffering from "gassing" states:—There is practically nothing to be done for them, except to give them salt and water to try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with a watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises till it fills up the whole lungs and comes up to the mouth; then they die; it is suffocation; slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days. We have lost hundreds of men who died in the trenches, and over half the men who reached hospital have died. Eight died last night out of the 20 I saw, and most of the others I saw will die, while those who got over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia. It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in hospital had a scratch or wound. A German prisoner was caught with a respirator in his pocket; the pad was analysed and found to contain hypo-sulphite of soda, with 1 per cent. of some other substance. The gas is in a cylinder, from which when they send it out it is propelled a distance of 100 yards at the front in a letter writer. Of all the crimes of which the Germans have been guilty since the war started this one is far away the most devilish, and to try to excuse it on the ground that it inflicts a quick and painless death far different from the tornado of shells we let loose at Meuse Chapelle is blatant lying. We have a lot of the men who have been gassed in our hospitals. Their moans are awful, and they sit up awaying about, fighting and gasping for breath. Their faces and bodies are a muddy purple black, their eyes glazed, and foam comes from their mouths. Their lungs are turned to liquid, and the doctors say they have the appearance of men on the point of death from drowning. The way the damnable stuff is worked apparently is by sinking in their trenches cylinders or something containing the gas. From the cylinder a tube runs up to and through the face of the trench with a nozzle at the end, and when the wind is favourable for their purpose the gas is pumped out and driven over to our lines. No law of God or man will hold them in check, and it is mere waste of breath and time to utter protests. They only gloat over the fact of their having been so successful. We should applaud anyone who took it out of them in a similar way. But, of course, we could not do that, although we could hit them in a way to hurt them far more by confiscating all their property, and out of it giving to the relatives of the men they've murdered (not only with gas but prisoners) a good annuity. It's to be hoped that this last phase of culture will at last rouse the slackers of England to a sense of their duty.—London and China Express.

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

MORE ABOUT AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

We published on Wednesday a particularly interesting article contributed to a Home paper by Canon Hancay (better known as "G. A. Birmingham") in which an unbiased picture is given of the American and his sympathies where the war is concerned. After many enquiries in various parts of the States, the writer has come to the conclusion that about eighty per cent. of the people of this great republic are in favour of Britain and the Allies generally. Canon Hancay has but little to say in praise of the Britishers who have been preaching an anti-German crusade in America; and in this he will probably find the bulk of public opinion with him; indeed we have never believed that, excellent though the intentions of the propagandists were, they were paying American intelligence a very high compliment by going to preach what should have been self-evident. But that by the way. Whatever harm they may innocently have done has been, by Canon Hancay's own showing, comfortably counter-balanced by the more elaborately organised lie-broking of the German agents.

The writer of the article further protests against the British supposition that the Americans should hold with us because of the "blood is thicker than water" argument. With this he will have nothing to do, and those Britishers who have mixed largely among Americans will see the justice of his contention that there is, nowadays, but little in such an argument. The percentage of Americans, particularly in the Northern States, who are of purely British descent grows smaller every generation. Millions of American subjects have not a drop of British blood in their veins, and other millions, by the constant inter-marriage of their forebears, are more continental than British in their origin. Millions, again, are either pure German by descent or at least far more German than British. If the blood calls them, then, it would hardly be to the side of the Allies.

Thus American sympathy is not a thing which we Britishers have any more right to assume than have the Germans. Before war broke out, there was a vague, intangible yet plainly perceptible feeling of semi-hostility—if that be not too strong a word for so indefinite a sentiment—between the two peoples. As likely as not it was built up on commercial jealousy. We mention this, partly because "G. A. Birmingham" mentions it and partly to show that there was all the less reason to suppose that, if Britain went to war with a Continental nation, she would at once meet with America's whole-hearted sympathy. The fact that that semi-hostility existed increases ten-fold the value of the proved statement that, at the present moment, eighty per cent. of the Americans are with us. The article from which we have quoted was written, apparently, some little time before the sinking of the Lusitania, and the consequent additional straining of relations between Germany and the States. If eighty was the figure then we should not be surprised to learn that, at the present moment, it has risen to ninety. When all has been said that can be urged in favour of or against Britain and her allies, the Americans have plenty of shrewd sense, and their leading men: such men as Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Bryan—leave alone Mr. Roosevelt—who seems to have been decidedly pro-British all along—are keenly anxious to do the right thing; to be just. Whether they started as pro-British or pro-German, things have happened during the war about which there are no two ways of thinking: things that have stamped the Germans in America's eyes, as cowardly, tyrannical and altogether abominable. Many of the testimonies as to the ill usage of French and Belgian peasants and British prisoners or wounded have come from Americans themselves, and by this time, not only America but all the world knows pretty well what to think.

On Behalf of the Belgian Orphans.

It is gratifying to hear of another local movement for helping the Belgians in their adversity, and we earnestly hope that the projected Polo Match for next Wednesday will be the complete success that it deserves to be. The hour fixed by the committee is one that should fit in with the convenience of practically everybody, and the admission fee of two dollars is a perfectly reasonable one; so reasonable that it would not hurt some of our readers who are not interested in polo or who know that they will be otherwise engaged on that afternoon to purchase a ticket nevertheless, for the sake of the cause. Had a subscription list been taken round, there are dozens—perhaps hundreds—of men in the Colony who would have given, at the very lowest, five dollars. As it is they are only asked to give two, and are offered an afternoon's excellent sport as a set-off. An advertisement containing particulars of teams etc., appears in another column.

The Special Police Reserve.

Mr. Jenkins' hint to the members of the Police Reserve to "get on or get out" will be applauded by all the sensible men in the corps. If the original idea of the promotion is carried out, the S.P.R. will gradually become a most serviceable stand-by, on which the Government may rely with confidence. If, on the other hand, it is going to be a "salaried force," the only purpose it will have served will be that of causing the Government much needless expenditure and of wasting the time of the men who, quite voluntarily, have been endeavouring to do a really good thing for the Colony by drilling and instructing all such as have volunteered. About the keenness of the Indian, Portuguese and Chinese companies there is no question, nor do we think that the British members are likely to jib at the idea of being asked to acquire a reasonable amount of knowledge of police jargon. Though membership carries with it the no small advantage of enabling men who have never had an opportunity of getting target practice and military drill to obtain what they have hitherto missed, we take it that the main object in joining was that of doing something, if ever so little, towards "bearing a hand." The average British "special" is either not medically fit, or else is far too busy, for ordinary volunteering; or, again, he feels that he had better do police work fairly well than do military work badly. In any case he has voluntarily placed his service at the Governor's disposal; and to do this half-heartedly, with proviso and reservation, would be suspiciously like asking a man to have a drink—on the definite understanding that he shall not call for anything costing more than ten cents.

In Aid of Chinese Hospitals.

The crowded meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, and the resolutions and offers that characterised it, constitute yet another proof of the extreme readiness of the Chinese to help their brethren in affliction. Generosity was a leading feature of the Chinese temperament in the old days, but many persons prophesied that, like a good many other admirable traits in the national character, would pass away—or would become more calculating—with the revolution and the new regime. This, however, has not by any means been the case, for the Chinese are as ready to-day to give to a good cause as they were a hundred years ago. The existence of such institutions as the Tung Wah, the Po Leung Kuk, etc., is a lasting proof of how closely the Hongkong Chinese have clung to the worthy traditions of their fathers; and the anxiety of the present moment to benefit such places still further, hammers the proof home. The generous gifts bestowed or promised are the more marked in that the donors had heavy calls to meet in connection with the Kwangtung floods and—not content with bearing much of the monetary brunt of those—have cheerfully and frequently contributed to every British subscription list and have testified to their loyalty to the Empire by the presentation of an aeroplane.

DAY BY DAY.

JUSTICE CONSISTS IN DOING NO INJURY TO MEN.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Sardinia to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Sardinia at 4 p.m. to-day.
English Mail.—Closes per s.s. Malta to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Cheonan to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$310, buyers.
Yangtze.—\$337, buyers.
Douglas.—\$48, buyers.
Indo-China.—\$90, buyers.
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.—5½, buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkew.—W. Co. Ltd. 33, buyers.
Ewos.—102½, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—Tls. 98, buyers.
Luzons.—\$30, sellers.
China Minibus.—\$4.90, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9½.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

Kallan Mining.
The total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 5th June amounted to 55,411 tons and the sales during the period, to 51,484 tons.

Tennis League.
The following team will represent the Wigwam in their match against the Chinese Recreation Club to-morrow:—Humphreys, Lambert, Le Breton, Sewell, Dreyer, Pederson.

Another Landlip.
There was another landlip this morning, this one being in Queen's Road, near the Military Headquarters. The slip was not a very serious one, and no-one was injured.

Action for Alleged Slander.
This morning in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Hazland, the case was mentioned in which Fanny Syce, single woman of 16 Shelley Street, sued Jacob Isaacs, 36 Staunton Street, to recover the sum of \$1,000 damages for slander.
Mr. R. O. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the defence.
Pleadings were ordered and the case adjourned for a week.

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Many readers of the *Telegraph* will learn with deep regret of the death of Sub-Conductor A. T. Lamb, A. O. D. at the battle of Ypres on April 23rd. He was very popular amongst the members of the St. Patrick's Club, of which he was the Hon. Secretary for a considerable time.
Deepest sympathies will go to Mrs. Lamb not only from the Community of St. Joseph's church, but also from many residents of this Colony. Her activities were very much appreciated by the Catholic Community as well as by many lovers of good music. She was the organist of the St. Joseph's Church for about three years, and her universal accomplishments are well known by all who had the privilege of enjoying the concerts arranged by her.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE GERMAN TRICKERY.

Munitions.

It would appear that Mr. Lloyd George has been successful in bringing the Trade Unionists to a better mind, for their representatives have now pledged themselves to support his scheme for the transference of men from ordinary commercial work to the munitions factories and, further, have promised to do all in their power to prevent further labour disputes. Thus another big debt of gratitude to the Minister of Munitions is incurred by the Empire. The man who can handle satisfactorily such a problem as the Trade Unionists have been good enough to saddle the Government with, at such a time as this, is worth his weight in gold. If Germany can keep up her supply of war requisites why cannot we? There are but two inferences to be drawn: either that the German Government knows better than ours how to deal with recalcitrant workmen, or else that the German workman is more patriotic than his British brother. That the enemy has no intention of running short where ammunition is concerned is pretty well testified to by this morning's *Patrograd* communique, which says:—"Tens of thousands of shells" were poured on a Galician village in a brief time. Can Sir John French afford to be so liberal?

Not via Roumania.

More German trickery! It was a smart stroke of business to attempt to make of Roumania an unconscious breaker of neutrality, but the Roumanian authorities seem to be very much awake just now. It takes an intensely honourable and sporting nation like the Germans to conceive such a plan as loading up "diplomatic couriers" with apparatus for spreading poisonous gas, and to seek to have it passed through a neutral country as personal baggage. No less than thirteen cases of such apparatus have been seized by the Roumanians during the last few days. The Austrians, no less ingenious than their respectable allies, have also attempted to send ammunition concealed in double framework trucks. These exhibitions of monkey artfulness will put other neutral nations on their guard against being made accessories to Germany's gentle plan of campaign.

Reports and Communiques.

There is nothing very exciting in Sir John French's latest wire, but read side by side with last night's brief French communique and this morning's German admissions, it leads us to believe that, as ever, the Field Marshal is too cautious and too modest to "sprawl himself" on the steady progress of his troops. The German communique is a long way removed, in tone, from the bombastic announcements with which we were being "favoured" some time since. Instead of so many thousand Russians, French or British annihilated, so many "fortified cities" bombarded or bombed, and such and such a proportion of the entire British fleet sunk, we have admissions of reverses and next to no claims to successes. Very gradually Germany is making signs that she realises that facts have to be faced, and that she hardly expects her people to be hoodwinked much longer. About the Austrian message there is something positively pathetic. "At present no great blows are possible against Italy. We must have patience." If these Austrian and German admissions had been made at the beginning of the war we should have regarded them with something very like to fear; we should have thought that they proceeded from an exceedingly cautious people who were not given to counting noses, hatched chickens and whose policy was to throw the enemy off his guard. As it is, we know quite well what to think.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Face It!

We are in the tenth month of the war; a war costing us two million pounds a day and an untold sacrifice of precious lives lost or shattered and maimed says a *Pall Mall Gazette* leader of May 4. We have learned what it is for nations which love peace, and freedom, and honour, which have trusted their neighbour's word as their own, to confront an Empire which has turned itself into one vast military machine, perfect in organisation for war and devoid of ruth or scruple, in order that it may justify its lust for universal dominion. In that we were less ready than Germany at the start, is no shame to us. In that we have been unduly slow in realising the formidable character of the task before us, we have much to repent, and what is more important, much to repair. We do not assent to the wallings of those who appear to believe that things have gone less prosperously with us up to the present than we had the right to expect. When we realise the ruin which has fallen upon the enemy's hopes, we are justified in regarding the situation of the Allies as full of promise for that ultimate and complete victory in which we have never lost faith. But there were those among us, and they were many, who pitched their expectations too high at the start. They indulged in futile hopes of a short war, in which the enemy would be brought to his knees by exhaustion ere this present date was reached. These are they who now have fallen from their pinnacle into abyssal depths of woe. To such we say, "You know now that this is going to be a long—perhaps a very long—war. Pluck up heart and face it!" There is hardly a war in history in which the expectations and anticipations of either side have not been falsified by events. Moltke's two machine-made campaigns against blind and unready enemies are the only exceptions in modern times. We for our part, have suffered and still suffer from the fact that but few among us, even among our statesmen, really know the mind and character of Germany. We utter no reproaches. We record the fact only. Perhaps Lord Kitchener alone grasped the situation intuitively "when he warned us from the beginning that we must prepare for a struggle which might extend over years." Lord Kitchener's opportunities of knowing Germany were less even than those of his colleagues; but he is a soldier with an insight which amounts almost to genius, a cool, calm judgment, and the firm character which permits him to look unpleasant facts in the face. The nation has been misled as to the effort it would be called upon to put forth, not wilfully, but because its leaders only partially understood it themselves. Our proper course is not to turn and beat them as the beaten beat the idol which fails to make rain, but to assure them of the unalterable purpose of the nation and to demand that they call upon it for the extremity of effort and sacrifice.

For, having faced the fact that the war will be a long one, it is our business to put away from us all that is frivolous and factious and to band our whole will to the task of shortening it. Strongly led, the nation will follow, and in strength and resolution the Government will find the tabernacle in which they may hide them from the strife of tongues. We rely on them to put aside all half-measures and to go straight for the great thing always. There is nothing before the country to-day but the task of winning the victory, and winning it as quickly as possible. If some have been balked of their hopes, let them now set to work earnestly to make their fears liars. For though we call upon the nation to face that fact that the war will be a long one, we urge upon it no less strongly than heretofore the duty of shortening it. It is a duty we owe to stricken France, to martyred Belgium and Serbia and Poland, to patient, much-enduring Russia. We owe it to our own flesh and blood also, for time only be purchased by the expenditure of life. That the Government are now awake to the whole size and meaning of our task we cannot doubt. It is for them to translate the abstract call for extremity of effort into concrete demands upon the fibre of the nation. Whatever they call for they will get.

TWICE CONVICTED.

A Briber Charged With Receiving.

The Chinese who was convicted recently for being in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition and for offering a bribe to a Lukong, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks at the Police Court, this morning, for being the receiver of a chain and pendant, knowing the same to have been stolen. He pawned the article and he was ordered to pay \$14 for it to be redeemed or in default, a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D.S.P. are as under:—

Parades.
To-day, June 18th.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company, with Service Rifles, 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, June 19th.—No. 3 Platoon and all Recruits, Chinese Company, under Crown-Sergeant Mow Fung, 3.00 p.m.

Monday, June 21st.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Company, and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Company under their own Commanders, 5.30 p.m.

By courtesy of the Brother Director, the Portuguese Platoons will drill at St. Joseph's College during next week.

No. 1 Platoon.—British Co. Sergeant H. A. Lammett will take charge for the Drill Cup Competition, and is appointed Platoon Commander. Unavoidable circumstances have caused Sergeant T. Hynes to revert, at his own request, to the rank of Constable.

Musketry.—June 19th. Members are reminded that the Green Island Cement Company's Launch will leave Murray Pier at 1.30 p.m. sharp. A Police Launch will also leave the Pier at 1.00 p.m. sharp, taking a limited number of men.

COTTON AND YARN REPORT.

The following is the report of Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall:—
Rupees T.T. 135.1/2; Sterling D/D 1/9.9/16; Shanghai T/T 78; Rupees D/D 130; Sterling 4m/10.3/4; Japan 88; Bar Silver 23.5/16.

During the period under review our market has shown a fair amount of activity, the native dealers having apparently resolved that their waiting tactics did not influence Bombay rates to any appreciable extent, while orders from up-country had become more pressing daily.

Consequently, the volume of business effected in the past fortnight is of quite respectable proportions.

Prices may be said to have been well-maintained, for while the higher-priced crops have had to be reduced, the lower grades show a slight advance on last quotation.

Closing tone steady.
Total sales 8300 bales.
Unsold and undelivered in the godown 64,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Str. "Malta" and extra Str. "Karmala" from Bombay, and Str. "Iola" from Calcutta have brought in 5435 bales for Hongkong, and 5230 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, coastports &c. 1000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market is reported active with some advance in rates.

Japanese Yarn.—The following rates, at reduced rates, have come under our observation: 300 bales 3 Horse No. 16 at \$11/11/12; 600 bales Yellow Jess No. 20 at \$11/11/12; 200 bales Seta No. 10 at \$9/7/8. Raw Cotton.—Bengal No. 80, Chinese 90 bales, has been sold at \$24.50 per picul. Quotation: Bengal at \$16 to \$20 Chinese at \$22 to \$25.

Spindle of life. That the Government are now awake to the whole size and meaning of our task we cannot doubt. It is for them to translate the abstract call for extremity of effort into concrete demands upon the fibre of the nation. Whatever they call for they will get.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

This morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, sitting in Criminal Sessions, had before him the case in which Liu Tin Fuk was charged with demanding money with menaces.

The jury was made up as follows:—Messrs. D. P. H. Grant, H. Hyndman, E. Antonio, E. H. Scott, S. A. Sphar, F. Danenberg and D. E. Clark.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended.

According to the prosecution the defendant was alleged to have sent a letter to one Chan Yip Tung stating that his brother had been wrongfully arrested and that the writer had been put to the expense of hundreds of dollars to effect his release, and unless Chan Yip Tung repaid the money he would be prosecuted before the British and Chinese officials for stealing. If that did not succeed the prisoner's family would kidnap Chan Yip Tung. The letter concluded "This is for your information. Do not fail to comply."

The jury returning a verdict of guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Breaking and Entering Charge.

Before the same jury the case was also taken in which five Chinese, Leung Luk, Yung Tang, Cheng Hung Ming, Fung Lai and Chan Tsoi Shan, were charged with breaking and entering a dwelling house, at Shek Li Pui.

The prisoners entered a plea of not guilty.

The Attorney General, who prosecuted, said that the men did not enter but broke down one half of the door of the house and there was no doubt that they intended to go in and steal what they could. Fortunately the alarm was raised and the men made off, but the noise they had made in their attempt on the door roused the rest of the inhabitants of the village, which is near the Kowloon reservoir and some of them climbed on the roof of their houses and were able to see that the robbers consisted of a number of men, who bore torches and bamboo poles and of whom two wore bamboo hats, a bamboo hat being found subsequently at a place associated with the prisoners. Lai Chi Kok police were alarmed by telephone from the water works and they were soon on the track of the men. A European constable went towards Lai Chi Kok along the shore and hearing voices looked round and saw some men seated a little way off. However, on seeing the police approach they got up and made off and got away under cover of some trees. Another body of police out from Shamshui, saw five men coming towards them showing signs of having fun hard and they were arrested. The first prisoner was suffering from a wound to his right foot caused by a rifle shot from a member of the body of police from Lai Chi Kok.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The Counting Case.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard and a jury, Chan Chik-sang and Leung Shap-yat, a woman, were charged with making and uttering counterfeit Hongkong and Chinese coin. The count was transformed for the purposes of the case into a regular counterfeit shop, the sixty exhibits in the case including moulds, acids, plaster of Paris, stove, batteries and a fair quantity of complete and incomplete coin.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted, the prisoners being unrepresented.

The jury was made up as follows:—Messrs. E. W. White, G. A. Yvanevitch, H. Griffin, O. H. Murphy, C. Tetzel, D. Stanley, and E. J. Segquiera.

The case for the Crown as outlined by Mr. Hodgson was that the prisoners were found on the premises, engaged in the manufacture of the coin, by the police, who made a raid on the house. He pointed out that this was one of those rather rare cases in the colony, which, while it was of extraordinary interest was filled with rather minute detail. The prisoners as the jury could see

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as follow:—

Joined.—Sapper H. Maxwell joined the Corps on 18th inst., allotted Corps No. 1861 and posted to Engineer Company.

Transfer.—Lieut. Corporal S. Hidden (No. 1863) from Signalling Section to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery (as Gunner), dated 17. 6. 15.

Weekly Reports.—The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 18th inst. King's Park Range.—This Range is allotted to the H.K.V.L., R.N., Dockyard and Tai Koo Rifle Club teams on Saturday 19th inst., from 2 p.m. till dusk.

Parades.—Parades for Friday, 18th inst., 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. Remainder Nil.

Detail.—On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon H. K. V. R.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp) on duty to-night No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Officer on duty Lieut. Danby.

On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Section Art. Battery, and Left Sec. M.G. Co. Officer on duty Capt. Armstrong.

Guard at Headquarters. This guard is discontinued. The guards detailed in Corps Order No. 4 of 15. 6. 15. will not be required.

Claim for Rent.—In a case for the recovery of the balance of rent, \$200, for No. 6, Mosque Junction, Mrs. Violet Chan sued M. Beltran of the Messageries Maritimes in the Summary Court, Mr. C. A. S. Rose, for the plaintiff said a portion of the money had been paid on account. The case was adjourned sine die.

for themselves were not of the ignorant class but people of a rather better class of Chinese than usually appeared in that court, but then, it needed, as the jury would find for themselves, people of a certain amount of intellect and cleverness to have carried through the crime which he was going to put before them now. The prisoners lived on the third floor of 24 Lun Fat Street, in the centre of the Chinese district, and they appeared to be the only tenants of that floor. On May 25 at about 10 p.m. a party of police headed by Inspector M.O. Sullivan went to the house not through the door, but they entered No. 18 and then by climbing over the verandah reached No. 24 and caught the prisoners red handed. When the police arrived they saw the first defendant coming out of the cubicle in which subsequently most of the plant for making the coin was found, while the woman was heating a ladle containing some metal over a stove. They were the only people on the floor with the exception of a small child, who of course had not been brought before them. Sergt. Cockle, who was one of the party, would tell them that when he entered the cubicle there was in front of him the battery which was produced in court, and a bowl in which was a liquid. In this was suspended a number of ten cent pieces and a silver dollar from which the silver was being deposited on the counterfeit coin. They also found moulds in which coin had been cast, which were still hot and led to the assumption that they were being used when the police effected their entrance.

From the statements made at the police court he, counsel, gathered that they were going to say that they had no connection with the matter, but that all the implements belonged to Chan Yau who had left the floor just before the police came, though in this connection counsel pointed out that if that were the case, the prisoners had bolted fast the door behind him.

The doctrine preached by this tract is so dangerous, so grossly unpatriotic, that we wonder whether the valuable time of the Censor might not be more profitably spent in the direction of informed and helpful criticism from the comments of newspaper war experts.

"Billy" Sunday in Chicago. Paterson, N.J., Chicago gets "Billy" Sunday for an evangelistic campaign. He will take up the task of driving out the myriads of devils that lurk in the breezy city on the shores of Lake Michigan as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

London Minister as Prussia's Apologist.

A remarkable pamphlet has come into the possession of the *Globe*. It is entitled "Christ or War," and is written by the Rev. G. T. Sadler, of Wimbledon, who will send a copy post free to anyone for the very small sum of twopenies.

The pamphlet is an insult to every patriotic instinct. It prostitutes Christianity to the base uses of the "peace at any price" party, and seeks to put Great Britain in the place of the oppressor. It admits that "political" there is not a strong case against the British supporting this war, but adds that "The Christian is not bound by the unchristian pledges of Governments." "The Christian or spiritual life," we are told, "puts persons before property, and will not kill men so as to get or retain colonies or land or concessions." To love and do good to one's enemies takes the enemy out of them." The Press is accused of giving "a shallow and unchristian view of the terrible situation," and has, apparently, "distorted and exaggerated the views of the German people in regard to war."

Germany is made to appear, if not the injured party, at least as a nation that has been goaded into war. "Germany desired a share in South Africa, where she was wanted by the Dutch, but England ousted her (Boer war). It was then that Germany began to be bellicose against England. Such affairs as the opposition to the Baghdad railway, the Morocco occasion, and the seizing by England of Weihai-wei are condemned; and the writer says: "Thus as Germany has been thwarted and angered instead of helped. The lack of goodwill has roused the devil in her, and war now has made her worse." Sir Edward Grey is accused of secretly declaring war on August 2; and as for our motive—well, "to help France or Belgium was quite secondary. It is no more right, says this Christian apologist, to fight Germany than for Britain to fight China or the Boers or the Russians in the Crimea. Belgium should have long given up the treaty! "To kill men so as to get or keep trade or property is wrong."

On the arguments in favour of the war the writer is dangerous. That we must defend our homes he denies. "Did we cease to fight, Germany would not come to our homes at all! Where in Belgium, as at Brussels, no defence was made, the homes are safe and the women also!" The next argument with which he deals is that the Allies are a police force, holding Germany in; to which he replies, "police are disinterested, but the Allies are not; they are competitors with Germany for African colonies and concessions." The case for disarmament is overwhelmingly convincing. "They (the nations) will not arm, if they know that only unarmed good-will is going to be shown to them." The pamphlet ends with an appeal which may mildly be described as a deterrent to recruiting. "The call now comes for all to enlist in this warfare against evil, not against men, and to accept the strongest of all weapons, fearless Goodwill, which is God's will, and has the universe on its side!"

"Your God and Humanity need you!" The doctrine preached by this tract is so dangerous, so grossly unpatriotic, that we wonder whether the valuable time of the Censor might not be more profitably spent in the direction of informed and helpful criticism from the comments of newspaper war experts.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	... ..	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ..	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ..	.90 "
PASTRY	... ..	.80 "
CHEESE	... ..	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and came into force on 24th May, 1915.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	... ..	Tons 205
" 2	... ..	313
" 3	... ..	322
" 4	... ..	296
" 5	... ..	287
" 6	... ..	320
" 7	... ..	290
" 8	... ..	319
" 9	... ..	293
" 10	... ..	280
" 11	... ..	337
" 12	... ..	287
" 13	... ..	256
" 14	... ..	301
" 15	... ..	303
" 16	... ..	263
" 17	... ..	284
Total to 17th inst.		5,054
Daily average		297.29

ENGLAND'S ANONYMOUS HEROES.

Policy of Mystery-Making.

The strange secrecy observed by the military authorities, instanced in the case of Lieut. Moorhouse, whose name was suppressed from "Eye-Witness," account of the gallant manner in which he met his death after his daring air-raid on Courtrai, is commented upon by Mr. W. Burdett-Connally in a letter to the *Times*.

"I submit," he says, "that the whole policy of this mystery-making is as wrong and mistaken as its method is depreciable and irritating. It is based on a complete misunderstanding of the mind of our people and of a psychological fact that is beyond argument. The personal equation is, and always has been, the strongest term in which example and imitation can be urged. The present system of unreasonable censorship in such matters buries deeds of valour in the cold shade of abstraction and impersonality, and willfully throws away the incitement and exhortation which a more objective treatment would create among the young manhood of England who are still holding back. It is therefore a serious detriment to recruiting."

Mr. Burdett-Connally illustrates his argument by referring to the remarkable story of the Canadians fighting in the recent battle supplied by the "Canadian Record Officer." "Who will say," he asks, "that the account is not made ten times more interesting and vivid by the mention of names of regiments, battalions, and individuals? Every hero named has his township, his town, or city; every battalion went forth amid the prayers and pride of its own locality. There is not one of these circles, small and great and ever intersecting, that is not thrilled by the mention of some familiar name that now wears the maple wreath for ever, not one that will not supply more and more brave and hardy men who seek no other reward. It is the mention of the names, the personal equation, that awakens this instinct of rivalry, and formulates it into the nobler spirit of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice. Watching Canada, we may well ask: Would it not be the same in England?"

POLICEMAN STONED.

A Dangerous Thief Punished.

At the Police Court, this morning a story was unfolded in connection with the arrest of a Chinese in Yauwanti who was caught stealing an electric bulb that was not altogether without its serious side. It appears that when the Indian constable was taking the man to the station he was attacked with stones by a somewhat hostile crowd and it was with very great difficulty that the thief was brought to the station.

He was sentenced on this charge to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

There was a second charge against the man for receiving, as well as stealing, a table cover, the property of the C. P. R. Another Chinese was charged along with him, but he was discharged. The previously convicted individual was fined \$100 or in default three months' imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATHING TRIP TO MIRS BAY via KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

A launch can now be hired from undersigned to leave Tai Po Pier, for any afternoon, after 3 o'clock.

Water and Bathing Beaches unexcelled. Book early to avoid disappointment.

For terms apply to H. A. LAMMERT, 4, Duddell St.

POLO.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, R.N.

A POLO MATCH will be played at Causeway Bay on

Wednesday, June 23rd, at 5.30 o'clock, (weather permitting)

in aid of the BELGIAN ORPHAN FUND.

IRELAND Major Lawder. Lt. Wyndham-Quin, R.N. Capt. Thomson, 18th L.I. Lt. Forbes, R.N.

versus THE REST Capt. Hattersly-Smith, R.A. V. Smythe, Esq., R.A. David Landale, Esq. A. David, Esq.

By kind permission of Major Nicholson and Officers of the Regiment.

The Band of the 18th Light Infantry.

will attend. ADMISSION To seats and tea provided by the Members of the Hongkong Polo Club.

52. Admission to ground for N.C.O.s and men of H.M. Regular and Territorial Forces also the British Employees of H.M. Naval Yard.

25 cts. Refreshment Tent in aid of the Fund.

By the kindness of the Hongkong Tramway Co. extra cars will be run to Causeway Bay from 4.45-5.30.

COOL AS A SEA BREEZE

The new idea and the true idea in Summer Underwear as exemplified by

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LOOSE FITTING

UNDERWEAR SLEEPING SUITS

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Singapore on the 19th June.The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 19th June.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
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Hongkong, June 12, 1915.

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STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 18th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 19th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

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s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
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MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo \$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thure- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 15th July at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Suez, Penang, & Rangoon	\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 26th June.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 21st June.
KOBE & Yokohama	\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 5th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	\$Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 25th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {TUES., 29th June at 10 a.m.

† Omitting Keelung.

† Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

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CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	Kalgan	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	20th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	21st June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	26th June at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
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fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui"
and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow,"
"Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
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inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 18th June, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Regular-Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroemx	JAVA	.....	S'HAJ	2nd half June
Tjipanas	S'HAJ	24th June	JAVA	25th June
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	22nd July	JAVA	3rd July

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
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rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
First Class to London		£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£80.
" " San Francisco		£45.
" " "		£68.

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Kiyo Maru 17,300 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

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Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		22nd June at 11 a.m.
Empire	24th June	17th July "
Eastern	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhams	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-
suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
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Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th June at 2.30 p.m.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 22nd June at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 27th June at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipbuilding Yard for Shanghai.
Chinese papers state that the
Minister of Communications
proposes to establish a large
shipbuilding yard at Shanghai
capable of turning out both
ocean-going and river steamers.
It is to be a joint concern between
the Government and the merchan-
ts, the former subscribing
\$20,000,000 and the latter \$30,
000,000 making up a capital of
\$50,000,000. To encourage
private shareholders, the Govern-
ment is to forego any interest on
its money.Built by Yangtze Engineering
Works.The third river gunboat Kung-
Sheng, built by the Yangtze
Engineering Works to the order
of the Hupei Government, was
successfully launched at Seven
Mile Creek on June 4. Her
length is 110ft. overall, and being
built for use on the Yangtze has
a draft of only three feet. She
has a speed of about eleven knots
and it is anticipated that with her
very light draft, she will be able
to visit such places as Changsha
and Siangtan even when the water
is lowest.—Shipping and Engineer-
ing.

Shipping at the Straits.

The number and tonnage of all
vessels entered and cleared at the
five ports of the Straits Settle-
ment during the year 1914 was
65,746 of 28,086,033 tons. This
is a decrease of 1,501,601 tons as
compared with 1913, when the
combined tonnage entered and
cleared amounted to 29,587,634
tons. Of this decrease Singapore
contributes 492,152 tons, Penang
1,104,903 tons, Labuan and
Christmas Island together 118,903
tons. Malacca shows an increase
of 214,357 tons due to the calls
made at the port by steamers of
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tak-
ing merchant-vessels above fifty
tons net alone, the decrease is
2,284,872 tons.

Shanghai Tonnage.

The total ocean tonnage entered
and cleared at Shanghai during
the quarter ended March 31, 1915
shows a decrease as compared
with the same quarter of the year
before, from 3,882,937 tons to
2,983,320 tons, a loss of 899,617
tons. The number of ships en-
tered was 1,668, also being a
decrease of 311 ships. The total
number of river steamers entered
was 575 ships and 872,893 tons,
being an increase of 7 steamers,
and 28,721 tons, on the same
quarter of the previous year. The
total number, and tonnage, of all
ships entered was 4,911 steamers
of 3,992,505 tons being an increase
of 345 ships, but a decrease of
890,836 tons.Proposed New Wharf for
Shanghai.The Director of Works and
Taxes in the Shanghai city has
been considering a scheme of
constructing a wharf on the re-
claimed land at the Chinese Bund.
The Sino-Japanese Industrial
Corporation, wishing to moor its
steamers alongside the projected
wharf, has approached Director
Chu for the conclusion of an
agreement, the terms to be gener-
ally the same as those entered
into by the Ta Tai Steam Naviga-
tion Co. The Corporation has
submitted a plan showing the site
of such wharf and the designs
upon which the wharf should be
constructed. The work will be
undertaken by the Office of Works
and Taxes after the agreement
has been signed.Shanghai Freight Report.
Messrs. Wheelock and Co.
report that the Homeward Freight
market has been quiet since last
writing and up to date there has
not been the usual heavy demand
for space to London. This, we
think, must be attributed
principally to the extremely high
prices ruling in Hankow for teas
for the Russian market, a fact
which has seriously hindered
London business. Cargo is
plentiful across the Pacific,
although the green tea market
has not yet opened, but it is ex-
pected to do so in the course of
the next couple of weeks. The
coastwise market has been a little
easier during the past fortnight
and although rates up North
have not declined there has not
been quite so much demand.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th June at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 20th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thur., 24th June at 4 light
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Thur., 24th June at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Fri., 25th June at 4 light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 26th June at 3 p.m.
S'HAU, Moji & Kobe	Fooksang	Thur., 1st July at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 2nd July at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta	Lalsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Agents.

[9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

[14]

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE

(M'CREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.
For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	23, June
Marseilles via Ports	Chill	M. M.	26, June
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	E. of June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, C'bo, &c.	Karmala	P. & O.	7, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

V'ia T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C. Canada M.	O. S. K.	21, June	
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22, June	
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c. Kathiawar	B. L. L.	23, June	
V'ia, B.C. & S'tle via K'lung &c. Tamba M.	O. S. K.	29, June	
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, Ju'y
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

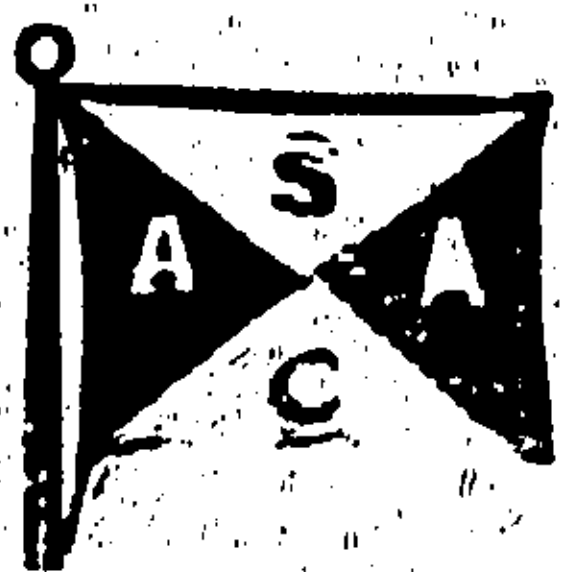
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	21, June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	19, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Japan	D. S. Co.	20, June
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	22, June
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	24, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	25, June
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	28, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	2, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Shanghai	Tijpans	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

TO SAIL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship
"SAIKAI MARU"

The above steamer will be despatched for San Francisco direct on or about the 1st July. For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE 1,330 miles from Yokohama, the 14th June, at midnight, due to arrive Yokohama the 15th June, p.m. leaves Yokohama the 20th June, p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday June 23, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, S'haia, Yokohama and Honolulu.
The P. M. s.s. FERIA arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 21st June.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 26th June.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. WINGSANG from Chefoo is due at Hongkong on the 20th June.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. HANGSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 21st June.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. HINSANG from Sandakan is due at Hongkong about the 20th June.
The S. L. s.s. MERONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.
The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.
The I. L. s.s. INDRANUTTA from Vladivostok for Shanghai is due at Hongkong end July; leaves for New York

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney; 8th May, Bal- last—T. & Co.
Unkel Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,938, G. Kamaaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ulto. Coal—M.B.K.
Robert Dollar, Am. s.s. R. L. Morton, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—D. Co.
Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Rees Lewis, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. de Lange, 6th inst.—Java, Sug.—C.J.L.
Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H.E. Hill, 7th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst.; Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Mitsui Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,703, P. Nakamura, 8th inst.—Penang, 31st ulto. Gen.—D. & Co.
Ranella, Br. s.s. 3,495, J.T. Walsh, 8th inst.—Newchwang, 1st inst.; Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Annar, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odine, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 1st inst. Gen.—T. & Co.
Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,238, D. R. Davies, 10th inst.—Shanghai, General—D. & S.
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, C. A. Robertson, 11th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Taihoi Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,123, J. Horuchi, 13th inst.—Dairen, Coal—M. Co.
Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,145, 13th inst.—Taurone, 10th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,929, T. Okagaki, 13th inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Gen.—M.B.K.
Nisaho Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Nakano, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Fooler, Chinese s.s. 850, B. Miyasawa, 14th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 7th inst. Gen.—Chinese.
Foshing, Br. s.s. 1,143, J. M. Hay, 14th inst.—Hongay, 11th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.
Itola, Br. s.s. 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 15th inst.—Singapore, 9th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.
Childar, Norw. s.s. N. Hjorth, 15th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,292, G.G. Leask, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. General J. M. & Co.
Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, A. Dixon, 15th June—San Francisco, General—P. M. S. S. Co.
Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,163, D. Inaidzumi, 15th June—Haiphong, 12th June Gen.—O.S.K.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, D.W. Ritchie, 16th June—Hoihow, 15th June, General—J. M. & Co.
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. G. Gambrell, 16th inst.—Melbourne, General—B. & S.
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,825, A. Jenkins, 17th June—Saigon, 13th June, Gen.—Chinese.
Taigtau Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,319, N. Yamada, 18th June—Ching-wan-tao, 9th June, Coal—Order.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA," (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register, Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	35
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, H'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	23rd June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Rangoon	26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 8th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OF DOCK AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	14' 6"	10'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	14' 6"	10'	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	14' 6"	10'	5' 6"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	130	14' 6"	10'	5' 6"
WAI-KOKEWU				
Cosmosdock Dock	140	14'	10'	5' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	150	14'	10'	5' 6"
Lanau Dock	160	14'	10'	5' 6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 E.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. OYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDING
Telephone No. 50, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

The following list has been received from Mr. N. G. Stabb, hon. treasurer:—

Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Platt (June) ...	\$20
Mr. J. McGregor ...	3
Collected by Comptroller of Messrs. Gilman & Co.:	
Mr. Yeung Yau Sing	\$30
" Pang Shiu Ming	30
" Young Ming	20
" Yau Sing Cheong	15
" Kwong Tai On	15
" Hu In Hing	5
" Sun Tze Cheong	5
" Fook Cheong	5
" Ah Fook	5
" Chan Hee	5
" Young No	10
" Au Lun	10
" J. A. Trahn	7
" Lau Yik Cheuk	50
" Sandries	28

Staff, Taikoo Dock-yard (May) ...	345
Hon. Mr. Claud Se-vern (2nd Sub) ...	100
Members of the In-stitution of Engin-eers & Shipbuild-ers (May) ...	250
Mr. A. F. Clark ...	10
" A. E. Chuannett	20
Collection box, Phoe-nix Club ...	23
Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd., collected in the boxes in the tram cars ... from 28th May to 11th June ...	60.08

Holborn Subscriptions:—	
Mr. H. D. Jones (June) ...	\$ 10
Mr. and Mrs. Wilding (May) ...	15
Mr. R. R. Cathbert ...	10
Mr. and Mrs. W. Stark Toller (May) ...	10
Arthur Lawrence Toller (May) ...	3
Gerald Stark Toller (May) ...	2

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund.	
Collected by Mr. F. A. P. Patrick (Kongmoon) May:—	
Mr. E. A. C. Friedrichsen ...	\$ 4
Mr. M. Friedman ...	2
Mr. J. Chipperfield ...	6
Mr. H. Scrimshaw ...	4
Mr. E. E. Huckle ...	5
Mr. B. Izatt ...	5
Mr. F. A. Page Patrick ...	10
Mr. G. C. White ...	5
Anonymous ...	10

Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby (Amoy):—	
Mr. W. H. Barley (May) ...	4.58
" A. P. C. Hicks (May) ...	4.58
" H. L. Meeklenburgh	
" Feb/May ...	37.89
" G. B. Worby (May) ...	10.00

Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain (May):—	
Mr. W. A. Donaldson ...	15
" H. Murray Bain ...	15
" W. F. Knappton ...	3
" E. Seth ...	5
" G. Harper ...	5

Collected by Mr. J. Arnold (May):—	
Capt. L. A. Bires ...	5
" A. C. Smith ...	5
Mr. J. Stopani ...	2
" O. P. Archer ...	2
" G. K. Kew ...	5
" J. Willson ...	10
" J. Doyle ...	5

Collected by Mr. C. E. Warren (May):—	
Mr. A. J. Walters ...	\$ 5
" H. Staitfield ...	5
" R. H. Hanson ...	5
" A. Cordeiro ...	3
" J. Acock ...	3
" J. Xavier ...	2
" E. James ...	2

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, Lt. Commander Davey R. N. R., Assistant Harbour Master, charged Kwok Wa, the Master of steam launch Yew Sang, with unlawfully failing to keep the rule of the road, in the harbour, on the 17th inst. Defendant was fined \$10.

Police Sergeant Mondy charged the master of a junk with unlawfully moving about the harbour during prohibited hours, on the 17th inst., without a special permit from the officer in charge of the Examination Service. A fine of \$10 was imposed, while two other boat-people, who were charged with the same offence, by P. C. Dyke, were fined \$5 each.

Mota Singh, watchman of the Tung Wo Wharf, charged the master of a trading junk, with unlawfully lying alongside the above wharf, without the permission of the owner, thereby obstructing the free access of other vessels thereto, on the 18th inst. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (Swatow) May:—	
Mr. G. D. Pitzipios ...	15.50
" W. G. Lay ...	20
" J. M. Forbes ...	20
" C. Hodson ...	10
" R. B. McLachlan ...	10
" S. Barker ...	10
" A. Macgowan ...	10
" V. R. Vick ...	10
" R. T. G. Murdoch ...	10
" G. H. Fletcher ...	10
" H. G. Hobson ...	10
" Mrs. W. G. Lay ...	10
" Mr. Teo Yee Swei ...	10
" C. H. Wood ...	10
" J. A. Pearne ...	5
" C. S. Holdsworth ...	5
" A. R. Pollock ...	5
" Miss Dawson ...	5
" Mr. Tan Cheong Yong ...	5
" T. Carr Ramsey ...	5
" Tan Book Ek ...	5
" Lim Mark Chuan ...	5
" Hang Tek Mong ...	5

Members of the E.P. Mission (Swatow) May ...	\$96
Members of the C.M. Customs Staff (May), Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—	
Mr. J. H. Backhouse ...	5
" J. Stalker ...	2
" G. Wittchell (Donation) ...	10
" W. M. Upcraft (Yunnanfu) ...	15
" H. Parker (Yunnanfu) ...	1.50

Less diff. in exchange on Swatow Currency ...	23.00
Already acknowledged Lists 1/36 ...	\$253,285.99
Monthly Subscriptions ...	320.75
Already acknowledged Lists 1/36 ...	48,085.32

Remitted to London:—	
22/12/14 £17,000 at 1/9 5/16	29/3/15
£7,000 at 1/9 5/16	1/10 28/5/15
£2,000 at 1/9 5/16	290,117.47

Balance in hand ...	\$18,284.00
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THE COUNTERFEITING CASE: RESULT.

In the case in which the Chinese man and woman were charged at the Criminal Sessions to-day with making counterfeit coin and being in possession of the same and implements for making them, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The male prisoner was sent to gaol for two years, with hard labour, on each of five counts, making ten years in all, and the woman to six months hard labour on each count.

IN A WELSH DOCK.

Remarkable Incident on A Destroyer.

An account of the circumstances under which a torpedo was accidentally fired at the Alexandra Docks, Newport (Mon.), on April 21, is given by a *Central News* correspondent. The first Lord is to be questioned on the subject in the Commons.

For some time, says the correspondent, it was difficult to obtain details, and the local Press were immediately informed that no reference was to be made to the matter. The circumstances, it appears, were very simple, but the consequences might have been extremely serious. For some time past the Alexandra Docks have been used by the Admiralty as a base for torpedo-boat destroyers, and the officers have become exceedingly popular with the inhabitants of Newport, many of whom have from time to time been allowed to inspect the craft, the mechanism of which was explained to them.

On the occasion referred to a gentleman, his niece, and another young lady were on board, and one of the gunners was explaining the working of the torpedo tubes and the discharging of torpedoes. The charge had been removed and placed on one side, when the gunner was temporarily called away.

Meanwhile another gunner came along, and, thinking the explanation had been concluded, replaced the charge and went away. On the return of the first gunner he, unaware that the charge had been re-placed, proceeded with his demonstration, and with the remark, "This is how the torpedo is discharged," pulled the trigger, or pressed the button.

Immediately there was a report and to the utter consternation of those on board the torpedo left the tube and travelled at the usual depth under water, having a trail by which its course could be marked right across the dock and making straight for a large Italian steamer lying at one of the coal hoists.

What would happen? Every one thought that the Italian steamer was doomed, but for some reason the course of the torpedo seemed to have been deflected, and instead of striking the steamer it crashed into the sloping wall of the dock some 20 ft. astern of the vessel.

The explosion, however, threw the water a hundred feet into the air, drenching the men working on one of the hoists and many of those on the steamer, and considerably damaging the bank. Rumours were immediately afloat that the gunner concerned had been arrested, but no authoritative information on that point could be obtained. All the destroyers have since left Newport.

THE LUSITANIA.

(Continued from page 10.)

arms of the group. A long interview in his room followed. The visitors explained that they had come to demand that all Germans and Austrians, whether naturalised or unnaturalised, should be interned for the remainder of the war. When they re-appeared all but one expressed satisfaction with the result of their efforts.

Meanwhile four members of the deputation had waited upon Sir Henry Dalziel, who later raised the subject in the House. They pressed upon him the urgency of the question. Feeling, they said, was rising to a ferment in the City of London against the alien in our midst. If drastic action was not taken at once, they feared serious trouble in London.

Urgent Appeals for Action. Soon afterwards, on the motion for the adjournment of the House, Sir Henry Dalziel rose and urged the Government to take strong measures. Public patience, he said, was nearly exhausted by their exhibition of inaptitude. He believed that thousands of Germans, naturalised and unnaturalised, had posts already allotted to them for the time when a Zeppelin attack was made on London.

Lord Charles Beresford begged the Government to "stop their nonsense and do something definite." Unless something drastic were done he was convinced that when Zeppelins dropped incendiary bombs on London many of the Germans among us would set fire to the City in 20 or 30 different places. The people who were most dangerous were not barbers, but men of high social position.

Mr. Tennant rose to reply for the War Office, the Department responsible for the internment of enemy aliens. He began by stating that, as he had received no notice of the discussion, he was not prepared to announce any new policy.

Thereupon Mr. Bonar Law intervened and suggested that a perfunctory statement might do harm in the present serious state of the public mind. Let the Government put off their reply until they had considered the matter seriously.

After some conversation, Mr. Tennant made the following declaration:—A new policy must be a matter for Cabinet consideration. Any large additional internment of aliens involves very big questions of accommodation and so forth. I quite realise that new circumstances have arisen and that there is a feeling abroad which demands probably different and separate treatment from what has been adopted hitherto. That being so, I shall be prepared to give an answer to-morrow.

Royal Exchange and Baltic Decision.

The movement to exclude all persons of German or Austrian birth, whether naturalised or not, from public places of business, was carried further in the City yesterday. The following notice was posted at the Royal Exchange at the usual Tuesday meeting of bankers, merchants, and brokers dealing in foreign exchange:—

In view of the terrible atrocities recently perpetrated by Germany, it is especially requested that Austrians and Germans, even if naturalised, will please abstain from being present at the meetings held on "Change on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

A report was current soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon that in spite of the warnings two Germans had entered the Royal Exchange. Immediately a large crowd collected at the principal entrance, but it seemed that the Germans escaped through a side-door.

The day passed off quietly yesterday on the Baltic until at the close of High "Change" a member entered the rostrum and protested that the directors' action respecting the naturalised Germans was not "nearly far-reaching enough."

Resolutions were passed (1) that the directors should be asked to "expel" the members and clerks of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth instead of merely "suspending" them; (2) that members of 60 years or more should not be exempt from the expulsion order; and (3) that the British clerks of firms expelled should also be refused admittance to the rooms. The only case on which opinion differed was that of members of enemy country birth with sons serving in the British Army. A strong opinion was expressed that a man could not give much better proof of his loyalty to this country than that his son was now fighting against Germany.

A representative committee was formed which will lay the resolutions of the meeting before the directors.

The idea prompting some of the leaders of the movement is that by cutting out the German influence root and branch they will help to show the Government that the problem of the Germans in this country is far too serious to be trifled with. They know that many Germans have merely used the hospitality of the City to further the plans of their own Government, and continued access to a great centre of the shipping and grain trades is held to be incompatible with the precautions that ought to be taken for the national safety.

A Form of Public Repudiation. Sir Arthur Pinero's suggestion, made in *The Times* of yesterday, was really anticipated by a prominent member of the Baltic Exchange on Monday. Already several members of German birth have expressed their perfect willingness to sign a declaration in the following form:—

I, being a German by birth but naturalised British subject, do hereby declare that I do not sympathise with the Germans in the present war. I believe that the Germans were the aggressors and I condemn the Kaiser and his advisers and hold them responsible for the foul outrages that have been committed on land and sea, and look forward to a time when the German Army shall be beaten and those responsible duly punished. I make this statement of my own free will and authorise you to make what ever use you like of this by publication or otherwise.

One prominent member of German birth who signed this letter wrote that, after the "hideous act" of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, "which stupefied every one," he understood the great anger felt and had pleasure in signing the declaration.

The member to whom the idea of this declaration occurred thought that persons so signing it might be readmitted to the Exchange. But the temper of the market is now so warm that it is extremely doubtful if the statement would be considered a sufficient guarantee.

Internment Begun in Liverpool.

The anti-German rioting in Liverpool ceased on Monday night so far as Liverpool was concerned, by reason of the drastic action taken by the police. All day Monday and yesterday the police were busily engaged in removing Germans from their homes in taxicabs, and in some instances in the police patrol van to the Bridwell. There they will remain in safety until the place of their detention has been determined. Many Germans have welcomed the police action, and indeed, in some cases, have voluntarily surrendered.

In the out districts of Birkenhead and Litherland, and on the Cheshire side at Birkenhead and

Wallasey rioting was continued, and at Wallasey the authorities closed licensed premises at 2 p.m. London Magistrate's Comment.

At West London Police Court, George Gray, a private in the Middlesex Regiment before Mr. de Grey, was fined 6s. for being drunk and disorderly the previous night, and with breaking a plate glass window, the property of Peter Nell, baker and confectioner, of Goldbourne-road, North Kensington.

Mr. Nell was called but failed to answer, and Inspector Travers told the magistrate that he had great difficulty in getting him to charge the prisoner. A demonstration was made against three German shops in the vicinity.

The magistrate said this was due to the horrible and abominable conduct of the German people against harmless and innocent people in ships. It had got to be stopped, and it was to be hoped that the Government would take the Germans to a place of safety because their lives and property would not be safe unless they were protected from outrages.

Inspector Travers.—Feeling is becoming very strong.

London Disturbances.

London May 12. An apparently concerted attack was made last night on Germans in Poplar, Limehouse, Stepney, Walthamstow, Bethnal Green, and other East-end districts.

A number of policemen and civilians were injured and numerous arrests were made. The Germans seem to have escaped without serious maltreatment, but the damage done to property must be very extensive. Many shops were completely wrecked.

A very large crowd paraded Queen's Crescent, High-street, Camden Town, and began attacking two shops. A force of between 60 and 70 constables and about 50 Territorials endeavoured to restore order but the crowd had now assumed very large dimensions and thronged the thoroughfare from end to end. It flowed into adjoining streets, and before it was dispersed four other shops, like the others all occupied by bakers, in the vicinity had had windows smashed. Three arrests were made.

In Callum-street, off Fenchurch street, a German restaurant where disturbances occurred on Monday morning, but the proprietor was advised to close them before the luncheon hour. The place has been much frequented by Germans, and occasionally by Englishmen who wished a change from British diet. It was here that the sinking of the *Lusitania* is said to have been "celebrated" on Monday.

Several German restaurants are reported to have been warned by City men that if they open their doors this morning their premises will be raided.

Boycott in Smithfield.

The example of the Baltic Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and the Rubber Market was followed yesterday not only by other business concerns, but by individuals as well. Smithfield Market was emphatic in its refusal to deal with enemy aliens. The plea of naturalisation helped matters not at all. Among the joints, sides of beef, and carcasses of sheep and pigs were displayed cards bearing the words, "No business transacted with Germans." Teuton tradesmen who approached the market in the early morning found that the announcement was rigorously carried out.

The sentiment of the traders is shared by every worker in the market. An American dealer who was disinclined to fall into line with the British salesmen was rather roughly handled by some of the porters who later pelted German traders and drove them from the market amid a shower of most unpleasant missiles. An unofficial procla-

TARGET FIRING OFF SANDY HOOK.

Americans Alarmed.

The *New York Evening Post* says that one of the British cruisers doing patrol duty off the entrance of New York harbour alarmed residents in Atlantic Highlands and along the coast one day last month by opening fire with her heavy guns, causing detonations which shook windows along the coast. The cruiser was apparently engaged in target practice.

Some persons at Asbury Park and Long Branch were so worked up over the firing that they telephoned to the local Weather Bureau, saying that they could see the cruiser and a converted cruiser engaged in action. Other persons reflected that the two vessels had been lying alongside of each other for several days, and that if they had suddenly joined battle it was not because they were enemies, but perhaps just because of some little personal pique of the commanders. An appreciable number of citizens of Asbury Park guessed that the Britishers were only shooting at a floating bottle or something.

The firing was very heavy and in salvos, coming from the port batteries. The projectiles could be seen striking the water two or three miles distant from the ship. The cruiser was about twenty-three miles east of the Highlands heading east.

Residents along the coast rushed from their dinner-tables to witness the firing, which lasted twenty minutes. A wild rumour circulated that a German submarine had appeared and was being attacked, but this was merely conjecture, as the marine observers saw no sign of any vessels in the vicinity except the cruisers.

The ship that was doing the firing was of the four-funnel type. The other was the converted merchant ship *Empress of Britain*. A third British cruiser which was off the Highlands disappeared during the night.

Transfusion Vain.

New York.—Otto F. Fleischmann, president of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company and son of the founder of the Fleischmann bakery business and its famous bread line, died from the revolver shot he fired into his breast, in the Holland House after registering under an assumed name.

Mr. Fleischmann's brother, Raoul gave up a pint of his blood in a transfusion operation, which it was hoped might save his life, but the sacrifice was in vain.

mation warned all enemy alien drivers that their cars might be upset and others were urged to go before they suffered bodily injury. Before the war the Germans trading at Smithfield dealt chiefly in pork. Now, owing to a dearth of and to its increased price, they have become interested in other meats. Some German traders are now trying to carry on their business with the help of the middleman, but it seems that the success of this plan is likely now to be in considerable doubt owing to the action of the Englishmen. The carriers meanwhile are attempting a boycott on their own account.

Mr. Barton, who is acting for the Superintendent of the Market, Mr. Millman, now serving with the H.A.C., said yesterday that the movement against enemy aliens was being carefully watched by the authorities, and it was hoped that the market would soon be closed to them all. The two great American firms—Armour and Swifts—had not yet fallen in with the idea, but their representatives said they would not sell to the objectionable dealers.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE NEW SHANTUNG
RAILWAY.

June 18, 2.00 p.m.

Lord Robert Cecil in reply to a question said "Yes, the Imperial Government will gladly represent the interests of British traders in the selection of Chefoo for the terminus of the new Shantung railway."

MORE LOYAL HELP FROM AUSTRALIA.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney reports that the Premier for New South Wales, Mr. Holman, has announced that a State committee of experts and business men are rapidly completing arrangements for the manufacture of shells and explosives.

GREEK GOVERNMENT REMAIN IN POWER.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.

A message from Athens states that the Venizelist majority has been established but owing to the King's illness the present Government will remain in power until July 20. Therefore no change in the Greek policy is at present expected.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

June 17, 1.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that there has been a remarkable mushroom growth of so-called Peace Societies throughout the country which is arousing suspicions.

The Press bluntly speaks of a new German intrigue to commit the American Government to an effort to secure peace on German terms.

TELEGRAMS.

CAMBRIDGE SUCCESSES.

Honours for Indians.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]
London. Received June 18.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos, part II, includes among the Wranglers Rao Hanumanta, Madras University; among the Senior Optimes, Sakhalikar, Ferguson College; and among the Junior Optimes, Jayaratnam, Royal College, Colombo.

Bijou Theatre.

There was quite a big house at the Bijou last night to witness the new pictures, one of the most interesting of which was a fine series of cinematograph views of Hongkong and Canton. Other pictures were "The Backbiter," "Prince Willy,"—a charming child story in colour—and "The \$4,000,000 Dowry," a four-part Eclair drama, full of new and interesting situations.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as under:—

Parades.

Parades for Saturday, 19th instant. 7 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

On duty at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, until to-morrow morning—H.K.V.R. On duty from to-morrow to 26th inst.—No. 2 Section Art. Batty. Officer on duty Capt. Murray Scott. At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty to-night—No. 1 Section Art. Batty. & Left Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty Captain Armstrong. On duty from to-morrow to 26th inst.—H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer 2/Lieut. Bonnar H.K.V.R. Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Hurley H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer from to-morrow to 26th inst.—Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant from to-morrow to 26th inst.—Sergt. Frith.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

BY ORDER OF THE
MORTGAGEE
of
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY**
Situate at Caine Road, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong,
in 2 Lots
on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd day of June, 1915,
at 3 o'clock p.m.,
by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.

LOT No. 1 consists of:—All
that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as
Section A of Inland Lot No. 1405
together with the messuage and
premises thereon known as
No. 40 Caine Road.

LOT No. 2 consists of:—All
that piece or parcel of ground
registered in the Land Office as
The Remaining Portion of Inland
Lot No. 1405 together with the
messuage and premises thereon
known as No. 42 Caine Road.
The said premises are held for
the term of 999 years from the
30th day of March, 1897 created
therein by the Crown Lease of
the said INLAND LOT No. 1405
dated the 28th day of September
1898 Subject to the payment of
the Crown Rent and to the ob-
servance and performance of the
Lessee's covenants therein
reserved and contained.

For further particulars and
conditions of Sale, apply to:—
EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SHANGHAI, KOBE
& MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
herby informed that their goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company
Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MANCHURIA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge
will be landed immediately at
consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board
June 17th, 1915 at noon will
be subject to landing charges and
if undelivered June 23rd, 1915 at
noon will be subject to both land-
ing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise
damaged cargo will be examined
at the above Company's godown
June 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All claims must be filed on or
before June 30th, 1915, other-
wise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORRISON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
Stripes, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDER A. CAFFE,
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 18th June, 1915.

An Unsurpassed Programme.

9th & 10th Episodes

of the
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

See these Episodes as Pauline is Captured by Smugglers and
disguises herself as an Angel against her plotters.

Pathe's Latest Gazettes,

and
Don't Forget the Famous Keystone Comics

See Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

16th, 17th & 18th June,

the great magnificent drama

"A £4,000,000 DOWRY"

in 4 parts—6,000 feet.

Also

HONGKONG & CANTON in moving picture, etc.

SATURDAY, 19th June,

another magnificent & powerful drama—in 4 parts,
A WOMAN ACCUSED.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. WITH A PERFECT
ENGLISH TAILORS. FIT.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.) Established 1900.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.**
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unequaled.
FAMOUS F.R.
Sold in Hong Kong
by Messrs. J. J. & Co., Ltd.
10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of
Martin's Pills in the house, and the first
sign of any irregularity of the system
they take one or two. These pills are
truly a God-send to all ladies who are
troubled with any of the above ailments.
All Chemists and Druggists sell these
pills. Price 1/6 per box, or 1/3 per box.
J. J. & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

"JUNK BRAND"
SARDINES NORWEGIAN SARDINES & HERRINGS
DAINTY HANDY ECONOMICAL IN TOMATO
SMOKED & UNSMOKED DELICIOUS KIPPERED HERRINGS
SAUCE

LOOK HERE!
A QUICK & HANDY
MEAL CAN BE SUPPLIED
BY USING "JUNK BRAND"
SARDINES & HERRINGS.
IN MANY VARIETIES,
HOT & COLD SERVED WITH RICE,
POTATOES OR TOAST, YOU WILL
ALWAYS FIND YOUR TASTES SATISFIED.
"JUNK BRAND" WILL PROVE
TO BE A CHEAP, ECONOMICAL &
DELICIOUS DISH FOR ALL MEALS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU!

THORESEN & Co.
HONGKONG

CAN BE PROVIDED FROM ALL FIRST CLASS PROVISION SHOPS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	..	21
Roast—Ham Ngai Yuk	..	19
Roast—Shiu	..	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	..	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	..	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	..	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	..	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	..	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	..	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	..	60
Head—Ngau Tau	..	14
Heart—Ngau Sum	..	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	..	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	..	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	..	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	..	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	..	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	..	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	..	25
Leg—Young Poi	..	24
Shoulder—Young Shau	..	24
Saddle—	..	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	..	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	..	13
Fry—Chu Chup	..	15
Head—Chu Tau	..	18
Heart—Chu Sam	..	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	..	18
Liver—Chu Kon	..	24
Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	..	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	..	28
Leg—Chu Poi	..	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	..	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	8
Heart—Young Sam	..	12
Kidneys—Young Yiu	..	12
Liver—Young Kon	..	22
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	..	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	..	26
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	..	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	..	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	..	20
Lard—Chu Yau	..	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	..	34
Ducks—Ap	..	32
Doves—Pan Kau	..	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	..	30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	..	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	..	30
Geese—Ngo	..	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	..	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	..	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	..	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	..	40
Hen—	..	65
Pheasant—Shan Kai	..	75
Quail—Om Chun	..	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	..	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	..	16
Bream—Pin Yu	..	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	..	15
Carp—Li Yu	..	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	..	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	..	14
Crabs—Hai	..	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	..	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	..	12
Eel—Wong Mei Lap	..	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	..	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	..	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	..	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	..	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	..	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	..	40
Gudgoun—Pak Kap Yu	..	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	..	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	..	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	..	18
Loach—Wu Yu	..	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	..	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	..	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	..	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	..	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	..	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	..	12
Perch—Tau Lo	..	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	..	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	..	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	..	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	..	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	..	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	..	10
Rook Fish—Shak Kau Kung	..	15
Roach—Chun Yu	..	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	..	30
Shark—Sha Yu	..	7
Skate—Po Yu	..	8
Shrimps—Ha	..	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	..	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	..	26
Tench—Wan Yu	..	10
Turbot—Cho How Yu	..	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	..	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	..	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	..	18
(Chesoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	..	—

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	..	3
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	..	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	..	—
Carambola—Young To	..	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	..	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	..	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	..	10
America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	..	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	..	28
Fresh—	..	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	..	5
Sweet—	..	8
Pears, (American), K'm San Shoot Lay	..	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	..	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	..	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	..	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	..	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	..	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	..	15
Walnuts—Hop To	..	15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	..	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	..	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	..	8
Cheuk	..	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tau	..	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	..	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	..	8
Long—Tau Kok	..	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	..	8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	..	8
Brijals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	..	8
Red—Hung Ko	..	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	..	14
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	..	14
Osne Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	..	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	..	10
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	..	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	..	10
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	..	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	..	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	..	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	..	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	..	8
Ginger, young—San Tse Keung	..	6
old—Lo Keung	..	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	..	9
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	..	each
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsai	..	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	..	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	..	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	..	8
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	..	each
Okra—	..	10
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	..	8
Green—Shang Chong	..	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	..	7
Paraley—Kun Tsai	..	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	..	10
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	..	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	..	3
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	..	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	..	8
Focchow—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	..	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	..	5
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	..	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	..	—
Sage—Tao So	..	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	..	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	..	6
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	..	6
Taro—Wu Tau	..	4
Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	..	4
English—Young Lo Pak	..	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	..	12
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	..	8
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsai	..	8
Lily root—Lin Ngau	..	8
Yams—Ta Shu	..	8
English—Young Kan Choi	..	—

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—		
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	..	\$4.50
per lb.,	..	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	..	4.00
per lb.,	..	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	..	3.50
per lb.,	..	0
2. Tinned Milk:—		
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	..	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	..	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	..	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	..	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	..	38
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	..	20
3. Sugar:—		
Onbe, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	..	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	..	14
Granulated, per lb.,	..	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	..	13
No. 2	..	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	..	—

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or sub-
sidary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 5 in
value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation
No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule),
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	..	35
花生	..	18
天麻	..	—

Commercial.

The Foreign Trade of America. Mr. Henry C. Lewis reporting from New York, says that the foreign trade of the United States has been more seriously affected by the war than is generally supposed. Imports are running steadily behind, thus swelling the excess of exports. The latter would also have shrunk considerably had it not been for the large shipments of food products, war materials and the partial recovery in cotton shipments. The annual remittances for tourists, usually estimated at about \$200,000,000 will not be sent abroad this year, but will remain at home, much of it to be distributed among American railroads, hotels and summer resorts. Further evidences are coming to the surface that American railroad affairs have turned the corner for the better. The credit outlook is now beginning to be a factor of importance. General trade is quiet, but there is reason to look for improvement. Each day the belief that the corner has been turned and that better times are in sight is strengthened; hence the present activity in stocks.

Grain Shipments from Montreal. Recent years have seen enormous extension of the grain-storing capacity of the port of Montreal, whence a very large part of Canada's grain shipments are made, but in spite of the provision of elevators capable of holding 5,100,000 bushels, last year's operations showed that the accommodation at present available is far from adequate. Within a fortnight after the opening of navigation the elevators were filled to their utmost capacity, and during two months of the season the congestion in the port amounted to from fifteen to thirty lake vessels waiting to unload. The demands of trade being so insistent, the Montreal Harbour Commissioners have decided that further storage capacity must be provided, so plans have been prepared whereby Elevator No. 1 will be extended from a capacity of 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels. This work, it is hoped, will be completed early in 1916.

Formal Opening of New Chinese Bank.

Wednesday, the 2nd inst., was the occasion of the formal opening of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, at 9, Ningpo Road, which was promoted by Mr. K. P. Chen, formerly manager of the Kiangsu Government Bank. A large number of guests were present, amongst whom were the Ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Messrs. Chung Man-wei and Chow Ching-ten, Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and several prominent Chinese bankers and bank correspondents. After the reception, Mr. Chen delivered an address in the course of which he said that the prosperity of all commercial and industrial undertakings largely depends upon the stability of the financial organizations. For China to secure a safe footing in the twentieth century she must develop her commerce and industries, and to do that she has to have thoroughly reliable banks. Since the Revolution in 1911, the finance of the country has been in a very helpless state, but the European War, he thought, had helped to revive confidence in Chinese Banks. The object of the new Bank was to improve commercial credit, to act as a medium for the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and to encourage the habit of saving amongst the people. Following his speech Mr. Sung Han-chang, Manager of the Bank of China, spoke and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Chen, whom he characterized as being an expert financier, having specialized in modern methods of banking. Mr. Chen's ability as a banker had already been proved, he said, in the remarkable way in which he conducted the Kiangsu Bank some time ago. From the scientific way in which the new bank is to be managed he could see and would say with safety that its success is assured. We understand the bank has a paid up capital of \$100,000 and allows a 4 per cent. on savings deposits. Current account deposits are received at the usual rate and credit is granted on approved securities and mortgages.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$810 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	810	790	\$2 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$265 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$170 b.	10,000	\$15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$860 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$860	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$237 1/2 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	237 1/2	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$137 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	137	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	395	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$490 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	490	480	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$48 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	51	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$22 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$96 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	96	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$92 1/2 b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 Sept.	94 1/2	92 1/2	Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s. ex div.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$113 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1913
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$30 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	31	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration.	\$32 s.	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	32 1/2	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 s. div.	200,000	\$1	all	310 Jan.	130 Nov.	375	360	1/2 for 1909
Tromoch Mines Ltd.	\$32 1/2 s.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/2 mak. 7 1/2 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$63 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 Jan.	50 Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$83 b.	36,000	\$100	all	169 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo-French Lands	\$94 s.	13,000	\$100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	115	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$115 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	115	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$108 s. & b.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	108 1/2	108	\$3 for year ending 31.12.14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$690 s.	150,000	\$10	all	914 Jan.	7 Nov.	690	690	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	10	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 s.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	71	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$162 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	135 May	163 1/2	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$71 s. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	644 Mar.	7 June	740	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$130 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	144 1/2	134 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$93 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	7 May	99	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons, in S'hai	\$198 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Poreo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	10,000	\$15	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$41 1/4 s.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$690 s.	400,000	\$10	all	690 Jan.	5 Dec.	690	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$139 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	39 1/2	39	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$124 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.20	5	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$40 b.	250,000	10/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	40	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	None
Do (New) 80 cts. b.		50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	4	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papierieries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.50	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	17	16 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	690 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	29 Dec.	29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des. Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE, 18, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.									
T/T	1/9 1/2	Demand India	135 1/4	T/T France	23 1/2	6 m/s. France	247 1/2	1/2	
Demand	1/9 9/16	T/T Bombay	135 3/4	Demand Paris	23 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.90		
30 d/s	1/9 9/16	Demand Bombay	135 3/4	On Haiphong	84 1/2	Sovereign	\$11 nom.		
60 d/s	1/9 11/16	T/T Calcutta	135 3/4	On Saigon	86	Bar Silver ready	23 5/16		
4 m/s	1/9 3/4	Demand Calcutta	135 3/4	On Bangkok	86	forward			
T/T Shanghai	78	Demand Manila	88	Buying.					
Private 30 d/s sight		T/T San P'oo & N.Y.	43 1/8	4 m/s. L/O	110 1/8				
T/T Singapore	77	Demand New York	43 1/8	4 m/s. D.P.	110 1/4				
T/T Japan	88	T/T Java	109 1/2	6 m/s. L/O	110 3/8				
T/T India	135 1/2	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. San P'oo & N.Y.	44 1/2				
		Demand Germany		4 m/s. Marks	22 1/2				

18th June.

6 m/s. France	247 1/2	1/2		
Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.90			
Sovereign	\$11 nom.			
Bar Silver ready	23 5/16			
forward				
SUBSIDIARY COINS.				
Discount per \$100:				
Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$19		
Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$19 1/8		
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	\$ 9 1/2		
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces	\$ 9 1/2		

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Executed:

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

WEEK DAYS.

10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8

THE LUSITANIA.

AMERICAN ANGER AND SUSPICION.

Anti-German Feeling in England.

Washington, May 11. Herr Dernburg will probably be expelled from the United States. As a first step to that end the Administration is understood to have decided to ask Count Bernstorff to explain the precise nature of his mission, and to accompany the request by the suggestion that Count Bernstorff's legitimate duties would be facilitated by Herr Dernburg's elimination.

Mr. Wilson warned newspaper correspondents to-day not to conclude that his words in Philadelphia indicated his policy. They were, he explained, primarily meant to be part of a lecture on the duties of citizenship which he was delivering to his foreign-born audience.

At the same time it can be said that the President left his audience in no doubt that he was bitterly moved by German barbarity, secondly, that he resents intensely the missionary work of Herr Dernburg, Count Bernstorff, and their German-American satellites. But he made it equally clear that he means to leave nothing undone to prevent things going to extremes.

"America must have the consciousness that on all sides she touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, not merely of peace because she will not fight, but because peace is the healing, elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight, such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that she is right."

The President's words were received with a storm of applause and flag waving which came as a fitting climax to the oration with which the Philadelphia Convention opened to him the trusting sympathy of the nation in what is coming more and more to be regarded as a crisis of supreme importance. For even if such an intention could be read into the President's carefully chosen words—and it cannot be—it is quite obvious that public opinion would not allow him to take the only temporarily safe course—namely, to pass the outrage by.

Everybody is agreed upon that point. The New York Times states frankly that the President's utterances do not respond to public feeling. Not that it was to be expected that Mr. Wilson would make at Philadelphia a declaration of his policy.

The occasion was not appropriate, the moment was doubtless inopportune. Mr. Wilson did not speak his final word when he said last night that there was such a thing as being so right that a nation does not need to convince others by force of that right. We are unconquerably right in our conviction that we have suffered at the hands of Germany a wrong that must be atoned for; yet it is not alone to right that wrong that we shall act if act we must. It is not alone the Lusitania's dead that call upon us to seek redress; it

is our own living sense of the peril that would beset us and all peaceful nations if by these frightful methods and in this savage spirit Germany should beat back her foes and come to a place of dominance in the world.

No sober-minded man will urge hasty action. . . . It will be the universal hope that there may be in the President's mind some planned way of deliverance that will leave our peace untroubled and our honour free of reproach.

Judging from the Press comment and from the communications which are reaching the President and other public men, the demand is growing for firm and prompt action. The publication of the clumsy German expression of sympathy and the efforts to shift the blame on to British shoulders which Count Bernstorff was instructed to communicate to the State Department have had the result which everybody except a German must have expected. They are regarded as having added insult to injury.

The tension is increasing, as it is bound to be when everybody demands action and nobody knows what action should be taken. I ventured, yesterday, to remark that it looked as if an unequivocal ultimatum to Germany would be the outcome. That view is still strongly held in some quarters. In others, however, the opinion is forming that in view of the fact that no ultimatum could be much stronger than the Note sent in February the nation would not be satisfied with this.

The perplexity and indignation are increased by suspicions, of which we have had from a neutral diplomatic source strong corroborative evidence, that Count Bernstorff and his staff actually had a hand in arranging the attack on the Lusitania by collecting information as to the contraband she carried, &c. In these circumstances English readers, if they bear in mind the military powerlessness of the United States, will have some idea of the difficulties that confront the President.

Business Men's Action. London, May 12.—Following upon the anti-German meetings in the City, a large deputation appeared at the Houses of Parliament last night. It was accompanied by a considerable following of the general public, an orderly crowd numbering probably 2,000.

About a dozen members of the deputation were admitted to the precincts of the House of Commons, and they had an unexpected stroke of good fortune. It was in the least degree unlikely that the Prime Minister would see them: In the Central Hall, however, the Attorney-General, coming from his room, ran into the

(Continued on Extra.)

Do Not Despair

even if you have suffered through dreary, dismal days and hideous nights with the affliction of a swollen knee. Do not despair even though physicians and remedies have given you no relief. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is what you need. It will cause the swelling to disappear, and all pain and irritation will vanish. You can walk as easily as in the days of your youth. And then, as countless others have done, you will praise the Balm that cures when all else fails. For all external aches, pains and swellings, use Little's Oriental Balm.

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Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

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DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

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IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Empire, 24th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KEIJO M., 19th inst. 9 a.m.
Bangkok—Per ANNA, 19th June, 9 a.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.
The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 18th June, at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 19th June, Printed Matter and Samples 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration Kowloon B. C. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Salmon—Per ITOLA, 19th inst. 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 19th June, 2 p.m.

Holbow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 19th inst. 4 p.m.
Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 19th inst. 3 p.m.

Siberia—Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday 23rd June.)

SUNDAY, 20th June.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa & Tamsui—Per KAIJO M., 20th inst. 9 a.m.
Haiphong—Per KALONG, 20th June, 9 a.m.
Newchwang—Per KALONG, 20th June, 9 a.m.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per CHANGSHA 20th June 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 21st June.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan, via Mokai, Yokohama, Tacoma, & United Kingdom via Canada—Per CANADA M., 21st inst. 1 p.m.
India via Calcutta—Per JAPAN, 21st inst. 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India via Calcutta—Per KIRIN M., 21st inst. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd June.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is. —Per ST. ALBANS, 22nd June, 10 a.m.
Holbow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNG-KIANG, 22nd inst. 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, & Fuchow—Per HAI-CHING, 22nd June 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per AN-HUI, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per CHINHUA, 22nd June, 3 p.m.

Straits—Per ITOLA, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, & Formosa via Takao & Amoy—Per SOOBU MARU, 23rd June 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U. S. South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia —Per MANOHURIA, 23rd inst. noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, the 28th June.)

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 23rd June, 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 26th June.)

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

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Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, Kobayashi, 17th June—Swatow, 17th June, Gen.—O.S.K.

Panama, Danish s.s. 3,300, A. K. Sjoemann, 17th June—Port Arthur, Kerosene oil—T. & Co.

Utrecht, Dut. s.s. 1,034, J. C. Anker, 17th June—Singapore, 18th June, Kerosene oil—A. P. & Co.

Chelan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, Yamaka, 17th June—Hongay, 15th June, Coal—Order.

Railong, Br. s.s. 887, J. B. Evans, 17th June—Haiphong, Gen.—B. & S.

Moresby, Br. s.s. 1,338, J. Fotheringham, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst., Rice—Ray & Co.

Sardinia, Br. s.s. 4,145, J. T. Jeffery, 18th June—Singapore, 18th June, Gen.—P. & O.S.N. Co.

DEPARTED.

June 17.

Tungshan for Chinwantao
Hongwan I for Penang via Amoy
Tientsin for Shanghai
Nichtow Maru for Hongay
Hirano Maru for London via Singapore
Chenan for Canton
Mexico City for Saigon
Haimun for Fuchow
Yingchow for Shanghai
Ningchow for London via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

June 17.

Sosho Maru for Canton
Chelan Maru for Canton
Malta for Bombay via Singapore
Chungking for Suifu

June 18.

Nissho Maru for Haiphong
Sui Kai for Kwangchow via Meao
Tjikini for Batavia
Haitan for Fuchow via Swatow
Tientsin Maru for Chinwantao

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Sardinia from London etc.—Mrs M. Faris, Miss E. Faris, Mr. and Mrs. G. Folsier, Mrs. Meade, H. Aray, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Dretts, J. Mallis, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Rogers, J. H. Evans, Miss Hochstedt, Chin Pok Khaw, Loong Chon Khim, Choo Fat Lang.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Malta for London etc.—Dr H. G. Hobson, A. R. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Knight, Lt. & Mrs. J. H. McClelland, E. W. Mathews, 2nd Lieut. Griffin, Ar. Staff Sgt. Worrall, Ramachandra P. Vascondecor, P. R. Sethna, Miss E. L. Weiskotten, Miss W. K. Chan, Miss W. K. Chan.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st June, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 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2744. 2745. 2746. 2747. 2748. 2749. 2750. 2751. 2752. 2753. 2754. 2755. 2756. 2757. 2758. 2759. 2760. 2761. 2762. 2763. 2764. 2765. 2766. 2767. 2768. 2769. 2770. 2771. 2772. 2773. 2774. 2775. 2776. 2777. 2778. 2779. 2780. 2781. 2782. 2783. 2784. 2785. 2786. 2787. 2788. 2789. 2790. 2791. 2792. 2793. 2794. 2795. 2796. 2797. 2798. 2799. 2800. 2801. 2802. 2803. 2804. 2805. 2806. 2807. 2808. 2809. 2810. 2811. 2812. 2813. 2814. 2815. 2816. 2817. 2818. 2819. 2820. 2821. 2822. 2823. 2824. 2825. 2826. 2827. 2828. 2829. 2830. 2831. 2832. 2833. 2834. 2835. 2836. 2837. 2838. 2839. 2840. 2841. 2842. 2843. 2844. 2845. 2846. 2847. 2848. 2849. 2850. 2851. 2852. 2853. 2854. 2855. 2856. 2857. 2858. 2859. 2860. 2861. 2862. 2863. 2864. 2865. 2866. 2867. 2868. 2869. 2870. 2871. 2872. 2873. 2874. 2875. 2876. 2877. 2878. 2879. 2880. 2881. 2882. 2883. 2884. 2885. 2886. 2887. 2888. 2889. 2890. 2891. 2892. 2893. 2894. 2895. 2896. 2897. 2898. 2899. 2900. 2901. 2